

The Outlook

Vol. 74

May 30, 1903

No. 5

CONTENTS

THE WEEK:

Cuba's Independence Day.....	249
The First Transvaal Parliament.....	249
The Congo Scandals.....	250
French Affairs.....	250
Automobile Restriction.....	251
The Rate of Interest Rising.....	252
An Inspiring Example.....	252
Opera Plans.....	253
Pneumonia.....	254
Professor Gibbs.....	254
Baptist Anniversaries.....	255
A Congregational Semi-Centennial.....	255
Congregationalism on the Pacific Coast..	256
Trinitarians and Unitarians.....	256
Charities and Correction.....	257
Home, Church, and Saloon.....	259
A Bowery Employment Bureau.....	259
Buddhism in Japan.....	260
Christodora House.....	260

EDITORIALS:

Home Rule of City Monopolies.....	261
The Kishenev Massacre.....	262

A Page of History.....	264
Resurrection Now.....	266
The Spectator.....	267

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

The Strike in the Lowell Cotton-Mills... By George Kennan.....	269
Singers of To-Day (Poem)..... By William Ordway Partridge.....	274
Do Unions Restrict Earnings? What Em- ployers Think.....	275
Soldier Schools in the Philippines..... By David Gibbs.....	277
Mr. Beecher on Reconstruction.....	280
Modern Bible Study..... By Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D.....	282
Dubious Wealth and Academic Ideals... By Arthur Reed Kimball.....	286

BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

The Life of a Publisher (Goschen).....	291
Books of the Week.....	293

The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add \$1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1903, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.



The odor left by a highly-scented toilet soap is not agreeable to people of refined tastes. The simple purity of Ivory Soap is generally preferable to any perfume. Ivory Soap leaves only a comfortable feeling of perfect cleanliness.

IT FLOATS.

The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 74

May 30, 1903

No. 5

Cuba's
Independence Day

The American people will cordially join in the message of hearty congratulation sent in their name to the Cuban people by President Roosevelt. The 20th of May was the first anniversary of the establishing, under the auspices of the United States, of an independent Cuban republic. President Roosevelt had sound reason for praising the new republic and its Government for the progress Cuba has made and the well-being it has achieved during the last year. President Palma, in particular, should receive full recognition for his quiet, unostentatious, but eminently effective administration. He has abstained from everything which might have the slightest appearance of self-sufficiency and display, and has administered Cuban affairs with a single eye to economy, peace, and good government. Cuba to-day has a surplus in the treasury of two and a half million dollars, as against a little over half a million at the beginning of the year. The sanitary condition of the island has been maintained, the educational system has been extended, and there have been no serious disturbances and no dangerous political complications. There are still problems to be discussed and settled; among those most to the front are paying the Cuban patriotic army and simplifying the machinery for government within the provinces, since that provided by the Constitution has proved rather cumbersome. There is every indication that these and similar problems will be met through fair discussion and political action, such as every self-governing people should use. It is gratifying to note that during the festivities and celebrations which took place throughout Cuba on Wednesday of last week there was evident no feeling of hostility towards the United States; on the contrary, there was gen-

eral recognition of the services rendered by this country in improving conditions and in placing the new republic on its feet. Almost the first act of Cuba's second year of existence was the formal signing of the treaty between the United States and Cuba, in which the provisions of the Platt amendment are incorporated. The treaty, of course, must still be ratified by the Cuban Congress and by the United States Senate, but there is no probability of serious difficulties arising. The delay in signing the treaty is stated to be due to the desire of the Cuban Government to obtain some change in the statements of the conditions imposed upon Cuba. Negotiation towards this end was perfectly proper on the part of the Cuban Government, but it has failed, and the treaty formally adopts the provisions of the Platt amendment without change.



The First
Transvaal Parliament

Last week, at Pretoria, Sir Arthur Lawley, Lieutenant-Governor, opened the first Transvaal Parliament. The audience in the Chamber included not only the legislators, but the military officials, the judges, the clergy, and the civil authorities, all in uniform or robes. In welcoming the new legislative council Sir Arthur declared that the Government had done its best to secure a representative body, without having recourse to a popular election, which "in these times would only create political and racial strife." He foreshadowed important measures for local self-government and heavy expenditure in the extension of railroads and other public works, and promised, so far as possible, to meet local sentiment in regard to education, saying that the Government recognized the rising generation as an asset to be developed to the highest degree. Provision would be made to

teach the Dutch language in accordance with both the spirit and letter of the peace terms. No mention was made in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech (as reported in the daily press) of the question which more than any other at present is interesting the Transvaal—the question of labor in the gold-mines. The mine-owners claim that as the blacks will not return to work in the mines, and as white men cannot be had in sufficient number, Asiatics must be imported. The capitalists, however, are themselves largely to blame, because they declined to pay the former wages. This question has prevented the resumption of mining in the Transvaal in the degree carried on previous to the outbreak of hostilities in 1899. The output of Transvaal gold in that year amounted to about \$73,000,000. Last year the production had so far recovered from its prostration during the war as to amount to one-half of the ante-bellum output; and the outlook for this year is considerably brighter. When the mine-owners proposed to reduce wages for native labor from fifty to thirty shillings a month, the natives not unnaturally decided to live off their little farms rather than to re-enter the mines at such a low wage. Yet even with the concession of the old scale of wages there does not seem to be black labor enough, despite the five million natives south of the Zambesi, eight hundred thousand of them being apparently sturdy men: hence the talk of Asiatic importations.

The Congo Scandals

Last week, in the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel moved a resolution that the British Government be requested to confer with the other signatories of the Berlin Treaty (1885) in virtue of which the Congo State exists, in order that measures may be adopted to abate prevalent evils. These evils consist in the violation of the guarantee by the Powers that the natives should be governed humanely, and that no trading monopoly or privilege should be permitted. Mr. Samuel repeated the statements made in London against the Congo officials by the Rev. William Morrison, of Lexington, Virginia, as reported in the daily papers; Mr. Morrison is a member of the American Presbyterian Mission in Africa. Other

witnesses, notably Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fox-Bourne, have also testified to the existence of the scandals, declaring that the Congo State, as at present constituted, is in a worse condition than Portugal itself would have maintained. The Berlin Conference recognized King Leopold of Belgium as ruler of the Congo. That monarch has now become a large dealer in the rubber, ivory, coffee, and oil products of the country; he has also showed that European products could be raised in Africa with considerable success. His government of the million square miles of territory, however, has been increasingly unsatisfactory on account of the apparent irresponsibility of the Belgian officials there. It would appear that these officials, in order to make a good commercial showing, have oppressed the blacks to an unconscionable degree; there are so few whites in the country that little check is imposed upon the depredations and outrages. While there have been rich financial returns from the Congo, the very purpose of the founders of that State has been nullified; and the responsibility does not rest on Belgium alone, but upon each signatory to the Berlin Treaty. This was acknowledged by the Prime Minister in replying to Mr. Samuel. Mr. Balfour said that the Government would take the opinion of the signatory Powers on the subject, but it would not be judicious to place on record an explicit condemnation of a friendly government. The resolution thus amended was adopted, as it deserved to be, without division and amid cheers.

M. Combes and the Concordat

Last week, in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Combes, Prime Minister, made a notable speech in which he explained at length the position which he took in an address a few weeks ago, declaring that the Government's religious policy was entirely based on the loyal observance of the Concordat by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in France. This agreement, which has now been in operation over a century, was established by Napoleon and Pius VII., and provides for the payment by the French Government of salaries to Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in return for its right to be heard in their nomination to office. The

question to-day, M. Combes declared, was whether the Concordat created obligations only for the State. If it assured the liberty of Roman Catholic worship, it was on the condition that the clergy should conform with the rules laid down by the Government. No parish church or chapel may exist without the Government's authorization; yet, despite this, the Bishops had opened chapels without the consent of the Government, and had even allowed them to be used by members of unauthorized congregations or orders. This, said M. Combes, was quite sufficient to justify the recent circular in which he had called the attention of law-loving citizens to their duty. Furthermore, some of the Bishops had indulged in violent demonstrations against the laws of the Republic, and in the presence of such rebellion public opinion was becoming alarmed. Should the spectacle be prolonged, the country would throw the responsibility for it on the Concordat. Frenchmen would come to the opinion that the Concordat had served its time, and would seek a solution in the separation of Church and State. The Premier concluded: "It is a truth which must be realized here and elsewhere that there exists in the Chamber a Republican majority which will never abandon the rights of the civil power, and will never consent to yield the sovereignty of the State to the pretensions of the clergy." Although M. Combes was often angrily interrupted by the Opposition, the Chamber adopted by a vote of 313 to 237 a resolution expressing confidence in the Government's policy regarding religious questions.



Church and State in France

It will be interesting to observe, however, whether this large majority, or any majority at all, will support the bill to separate Church and State proposed by M. Francis de Pressensé, the son of the great Protestant theologian; indeed, it will be interesting to observe whether the present Radical Ministry will actually dare to carry present religious unrest in France to its logical conclusion in the definitive separation of Church and State. M. de Pressensé's bill abolishes the Concordat and the French Embassy to the Vatican. It seems to be the idea

of the author that, while fighting the monastic orders, France may as well fight Pope, bishops, and priests; it does not seem to occur to him, however, that in a land where the majority of bishops and priests are law-loving, admirable men, and where the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are nominally Roman Catholics, his anti-clericalism may with the unthinking become a synonym for anti-religion. In justice to M. de Pressensé, it must be stated that he, and those who believe as he does, have long been convinced that France has been justly aggrieved by Vatican action, not only in maintaining contumacious monastic orders, but also in refusing to discountenance rebellious prelates. The present, therefore, is the opportunity, not only of the Radicals who are in power in Paris, but of the Pope who is in power in Rome. While it is an old saying that time does not enter into the calculations of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, it would seem to the lovers of religion everywhere that the present juncture formed an exception to that rule. It is unlikely that France, in the near future at least, will be anything else than Roman Catholic in the inclinations of most of the religiously disposed in that country. Hence, though the situation is one which calls for possibly greater tact than that of the courageous Premier, it would seem also to call for another of those admirable law-and-order encyclicals which Leo XIII. knows so well how to write.



Automobile Restrictions

The law relating to automobiles just signed by Governor Odell, of New York, contains few if any restrictions that fair-minded people will not recognize as being desirable for public safety and comfort. It is stated that the bill was opposed urgently by some owners of automobiles, but there must be many others who will see that the real interests of the great majority of owners of motor vehicles are served by restraining those who ignore the rights of pedestrians and drivers of horses. The excesses of road races and the danger involved for competitors as well as spectators and travelers has just been proved again by the shocking series of accidents last Sunday in the great road race from Paris to Madrid. At least seven persons

were killed outright, several were fatally injured, and there were many minor accidents. The French Government very properly stopped the race midway. On the very same day at Bristol, England, two spectators were killed and many injured. The New York law fixes the maximum for speed at twenty miles—and that only in the open country and with an unimpeded road; ten, eight, and four miles respectively are made a limit; the first in suburbs and when passing schools or churches in which exercises are being held; the second when within a radius of half a mile from a post-office, when passing horses or pedestrians, crossing a highway, and in closely built portions of cities under any circumstances; the third when crossing a dam or causeway less than twenty feet in width. A motor must be stopped at the request of any rider or driver. Fines ranging from \$50 to \$250, and in case of a second or third offense imprisonment for not over thirty days, are the penalties. Whether these provisions are the best possible may be open to question; if they prove too severe, public sentiment will lead to their modification; but it is beyond dispute that there should be a cessation of the danger and discomfort (for travelers on the highroad have a right to comfort as well as life) caused by heavy-powered, noisy engines, some of them resembling locomotives almost as much as they do carriages, rushing at railroad speed over roads which belong to the whole public. The daily reports of accidents and every citizen's observations of narrow escapes from accident show that reasonable restriction is imperative.



**The Rate of Interest
Rising**

New York City, which a few years ago sold many three per cent. bonds at par, and a few two and a half per cents, last week congratulated itself upon securing a small premium on an issue bearing three and a half per cent. Similarly, the English Government, whose two and a half per cent. consols commanded a premium of over ten per cent. four years ago, week before last congratulated itself upon the fact that its new three per cent. loan sold so readily at par. In England the zeal of investors to share in the new loan indicates that the bonds

might perhaps have been sold at a small premium; but the change in the rate of interest from that thought to be established in 1898 makes clear the universal rise that has again taken place. The change is particularly worth attention in this country, where the memories of most men go back to the high rates of interest following the Civil War, or the high rates prevailing in frontier communities, and where the opinion has been widely expressed that the rate of interest tends rapidly toward the point of extinction. The tendency is happily downward as wealth increases and the security of property is strengthened, but only slowly and irregularly does this tendency manifest itself. The new English loan has recalled the fact that as long ago as 1722 the English Government began to borrow at three per cent., and that by the middle of that century this rate seemed firmly established. In Holland Government loans at this period bore a still lower rate. During the Napoleonic wars the rate of interest more than doubled, and its subsequent decline has been interrupted each time a costly war has destroyed a large part of the nation's free capital. The burdens of war do not end in the higher rate of taxes. They are also felt in the higher rate of interest which all industrial enterprise must bear.



An Inspiring Example The result of a recent temperance agitation in Charlottesville, Virginia, the home of the University of Virginia, is interesting as showing how such an agitation, seeking to promote temperance by one method, may succeed in accomplishing that result by a very different method. A vigorous campaign was carried on to secure local prohibition last March. The temperance forces were defeated by a small majority. The public opinion created by the agitation, however, was such that after the election, and as a result of it, an ordinance was passed by the City Council, with the sanction of the Mayor, the indorsement of the Chief of Police, the support of all the advocates of prohibition under local option, and of a large number of those who were opposed to abolishing the saloons altogether. This ordinance provides for closing the saloons from ten at night to five o'clock the next morning,

for the removal during all the hours, day and night, of all screens, curtains, stained-glass windows, and other obstacles, and for the burning, during the night hours, of a bright light visible from the nearest public streets. It further provides for the closing of all side and back doors, and forbids any form of gambling device, any billiard or pool table, or any musical or other entertainment in connection with bar-rooms, and raises the license from \$160 to \$400 for the city. This license, added to the State license and the Government Federal revenue license, brings the tax on each saloon to over \$800. The ordinance went into effect on the 1st of May, and the first result was the reduction of the number of saloons from twenty-one to sixteen. The battle is not over yet, however. On the 2d of May a saloon-keeper was put on trial before a police justice for violating the law with regard to side doors and screens, and the justice decided that side doors were permissible under the State law, and that the act prohibiting the use of screens was unconstitutional. The grounds for this decision we have not learned, but it has done nothing to check and something to increase the anti-saloon feeling in the city, so that there is a reasonable prospect that, if this decision should be supported by the higher courts, local prohibition would be carried by popular vote at the next election which shall take place.



**Mr. Conried's Plans
for Opera**

Mr. Conried's statement of his plans for the coming season at the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York City will be of interest to music-lovers in all parts of the country. The season will open on the evening of November 28 with the production of "Rigoletto," and introduce to this country a young tenor, Caruso, who has made a great success in Europe during the past two months. Mr. Conried promises frequent opportunities of hearing the great music-dramas, most of which are already familiar to the audiences which have filled the Metropolitan Opera-House for many seasons past. New operas and new singers will have a hearing, and Mr. Conried expects the co-operation of artists who, although famous

abroad, are largely unknown to Americans. His aim will be to present an artistically satisfactory interpretation of all works given on the stage of the opera-house, with such all-round excellence that there will be no ground for unfavorable criticism. Special attention will be given to the orchestra and chorus, and orchestral conductors of the highest reputation will be put in charge. The designing and making of costumes and the modeling and execution of scenery will also be placed under expert supervision; the stage of the Metropolitan is to be remodeled under the direction of one of the eminent theatrical architects, and new lighting arrangements will be provided. It is proposed to open a school of opera for advanced singers to prepare themselves for small rôles in connection with the opera-house. Mr. Conried expects to secure Calvé, Plançon, and Jean de Reszke among other leading singers. The most important announcement, however, is the performance of "Parsifal," which will be first seen in Christmas week, with a cast including Burgstaller, Ternina, Van Rooy, and Blass. In view of the hostile criticism in Germany of the production of "Parsifal" here, Mr. Conried says that before the death of Anton Seidl he had arranged with him for an American production of "Parsifal;" that eight years ago he offered the heirs of Richard Wagner a considerable sum for formal permission to produce "Parsifal," although he was then aware that the opera was not protected here. He believes it is his duty and right, after this long lapse of time, to give Americans who cannot go to Bayreuth an opportunity of seeing in stage form the crowning work of Richard Wagner, and he promises to present the opera in a way which will put it on a level with the presentations at Bayreuth. "The time has passed," he says, "when a master like Wagner is regarded as the exclusive property of even his most intimate and most pious friends. True piety in this instance, I believe, lies in spreading abroad the knowledge and the enjoyment of the genius to which not only Bayreuth but the world is indebted for 'Parsifal.'" Public opinion will, we believe, concur in this expression of belief.

Pneumonia
Outranking Consumption

The large and rapidly increasing mortality from pneumonia in Chicago, combined with an apparently similar though less marked tendency throughout the United States, is leading to the conclusion that that disease is now more fatal in its ravages than the "white plague"—consumption. Up to May 9 of the present year there were 2,487 deaths from pneumonia in Chicago, which was nearly one-fourth the total mortality in the city and more than double that from consumption. As many as four deaths have occurred in one family, and in one instance six friends who attended the funeral of a victim were fatally attacked. Figures from the volumes on vital statistics of the United States Census, compiled by Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Health Commissioner of Chicago, show that in 1900 the two diseases stood very near together all over the country, and that from 1880 to 1900 the mortality rate from pneumonia had increased 7.4 per cent., while that from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption had decreased 20.7 per cent. For Chicago alone, figures from the same source, but for forty instead of twenty years, show a far greater increase for pneumonia, and about double the decrease for consumption. After making ample allowance for the well-known deficiencies in the early registration of vital statistics, the figures cited still give reason for great hope in case of consumption, and, at first thought, for despair over pneumonia. But with a better understanding of the causes which produce pneumonia and the means of prevention, a decrease in its extent and fatality will doubtless be effected similar to that which has accompanied the warfare against tuberculosis. Dr. Reynolds, in his brief but practical weekly bulletins on "The State of Chicago's Health," points out that while pneumonia is a highly communicable disease, its cause is known and its spread may be controlled. The latter is effected by (1) destroying the sputa of persons suffering from the disease; (2) protecting and cleansing or disinfecting articles and rooms liable to become soiled with such sputa; (3) thorough ventilation of houses, shops, offices, and cars, especially in winter; (4) dust prevention; (5) personal precautions against cold, privation, and

exposure to the weather, particularly in the case of the young, the aged, and the sickly. As apparent evidence of the highly communicable character of pneumonia, it is stated that in a single week eight of the 167 deaths in Chicago were among the 300 employees of the County Treasurer's office, and that during the same period fully thirty more of these employees were suffering from the disease.



Josiah Willard Gibbs The late Professor Gibbs, of Yale, though known to but few of his countrymen outside of academic circles, was one of those illustrious Americans who have enhanced the glory, not only of their university, but of their country. His name and those of older Valensians—Silliman, Dana, Marsh, Whitney, and others—form a constellation of which any university, any nation, might be pardonably proud. His undergraduate course at Yale in the class of '58 was marked by distinguished honors both in Latin and in mathematics. After some ten years' further study at New Haven and in European schools, he took, in 1871, the chair of Mathematical Physics, which he held till his sudden death at the age of sixty-four. Considerably less than ten years more had passed when his achievements attracted attention and honor from the learned world. His principal paper on thermodynamics, says one of the foremost European authorities, Professor Ostwald, of Leipsic, "contained, partly explicitly, partly implicitly, a large part of the discoveries which have since been made. . . . Untouched treasures of the greatest variety and of the greatest importance still lie within its pages." Turning from this field to that of pure mathematics, he there again carried the advance beyond the line of any previous investigator in his treatment of vector analysis. In astronomy he introduced new and more efficient methods, which have been adopted in Germany. His publications between 1882 and 1889 on the electro-magnetic theory of light carried the day for it, and secured its general adoption. These successes were not only recognized by learned bodies in his own country, but were abundantly acknowledged by the honors conferred on him by the academicians of Great Britain, France,

Germany, Holland, and Norway. As a teacher Professor Gibbs added to an originality of thought deserving the name of genius a rare simplicity, clearness, and directness in the presentation of ideas with inspirational effect. In personal character pure and unselfish, modest, kindly, and helpful, he added the traits of the gentleman to those of the accomplished scholar. The death of such a man cannot fail to be deplored as a National loss. For, as President Hadley has written, he "was one of the very few Americans who had made discoveries of the first rank in scientific theory—discoveries which attract less attention at home than those of applied science, but which deservedly bring to him who makes them a higher rank among experts, and a better reputation abroad. In these last respects there was probably no living American who surpassed Professor Gibbs."



The National Baptist Anniversaries

The National Baptist anniversaries were held in Buffalo, May 18-26. The attendance was very large. It was estimated that there were fifteen hundred delegates and visitors. The meetings opened with the sessions of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society. The reports were encouraging, and showed that all debts had been paid, with a small balance in the treasury. The most important session was held on Tuesday, when the long-expected report of the Committee of Fifteen was read. There has been much discussion for several years on the question of the consolidation of the great National societies. Last year at St. Paul there was an open parliament on this question and there was a very lively debate. There has also been a discussion on this subject in the denominational papers. It was anticipated that this year at Buffalo the discussion would become very animated. Some advocated an entire and radical change of representation in these meetings, and demanded consolidation, under one management, of the Home Mission Society, the Foreign Mission Society, and the Publication Society. But the Committee of Fifteen gave a very satisfactory report. It was comprehensive, exhaustive, conciliatory, and wise. When President Faunce, of Brown

University, had finished reading this masterly report, there was enthusiastic applause. There were a few addresses commending the report, and it was unanimously adopted. This action provides a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration. It is called a "Committee of Reference," composed of nine persons, "to which shall be submitted for consideration and final decision all questions of difference which exist or may arise among the several missionary societies hereinafter named, or between any two of them, concerning policies and methods of work." There has, it is said, been some friction between the Home Mission Society and the Publication Society over the chapel cars and other phases of the work where fields overlap. But all recognize that the permanent Committee of Fifteen, which will be elected every year, will be able to smooth out all misunderstandings. It is a great step in advance. Another important session was held on Thursday. Stirring addresses were delivered upon the New Evangelism. Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Boston, made a powerful appeal for evangelistic pastors and churches. Great enthusiasm was aroused, and a resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the Home Mission Society to inaugurate an evangelistic campaign at once throughout the country, and to attempt to raise \$25,000 to carry on this forward movement.



A Congregational Semi-Centennial

The semi-centennial of the American Congregational Association, which was celebrated May 25 at Boston, marks an achievement, and recalls a history, each of some significance. The achievement is, first, the establishment of the largest library of Congregationalist literature in the world, especially rich in the line of Pilgrim and Puritan history through successive generations in Church and State, rich also in literature bearing on controversies in the Church of England. Among recent accessions to its store of 50,000 books and 50,000 pamphlets is the library of the late Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford, over six thousand volumes. The other part of the achievement is the denominationalizing of the Congregational churches. It was debated among them, some thirty and forty years

ago, "whether we are a denomination." The principle of independency had been over-emphasized; anything that looked like centralization, even for common interests, was feared. The Association, organized in 1853, consequently had up-hill work. Professors Park and Edwards, of Andover, and the Old South Church in Boston strongly backed its projects, a denominational House and Library, though it was called a new thing for Congregationalists to do anything that could be called denominational. But a new era began with the birth of the Association. Its directors brought into being in 1865 the National Council, which since 1871 has met triennially in Maine, Oregon, and places between. In 1873 the first Congregational House was dedicated, and in 1899 its splendid successor. The growth of Congregationalism during the half-century has been through learning to pull together in some sort of harness. Recent events show that the Unitarian churches, derived from the same stock of independency, are learning the same lesson, and profiting thereby.



**Congregationalism
on the Pacific Coast**

The Pacific Coast Congregational Congress, which was held at Seattle, Washington, May 8-17, was one of the notable religious assemblies of the year. The attendance could hardly have been larger in New York or Boston. The programme was skillfully constructed. The subjects to which whole days were given were the following: Education, Christian Nurture, The Church and Journalism, Preaching, Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Theology, Sociology, Congregationalism. Most of the subjects were discussed by persons resident on the Pacific coast. The treatment of the subjects was marked by a spirit altogether free from provincialism and mediævalism. Among those from a distance who had been especially invited to participate in the meetings were the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the Rev. C. H. Daniels, D.D., the Rev. H. A. Bridgman, of Boston, and Dr. A. H. Bradford, Moderator of the National Council. Dr. Morgan gave Bible readings and sermons twice every day. His spiritual vision, his eloquence of utterance, and his power over an

audience were very impressive. He is essentially an ethical and religious teacher, and not merely an evangelist as has sometimes been supposed. No better place for such a Congress could have been selected than Seattle—a wonderful city, with its panorama of mountains, lakes, and sound, its swiftly increasing population, its strong churches, its university, and its loyal people. In connection with this Congress it is appropriate to mention the extended tour of Dr. Bradford, the Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, who visited the Pacific coast and held meetings in churches and groups of churches from San Diego, California, to North Everett, Washington. This journey served admirably as an occasion for emphasizing two points which Dr. Bradford has laid stress upon since his election as Moderator—the large service which the Moderator may render to the churches of the Congregational order aside from simply presiding at the sessions of the Council, and the importance of increasing the power of these churches by developing their spirit of co-operation. Congregationalism has thoroughly established within its own limits the principle of the freedom of the local church, and has done much to extend that principle to other religious bodies. Its greatest need now is the fostering of the spirit of union between these free churches in the exertion of spiritual energy for the service of men. The Congress at Seattle and the tour of the Moderator of the National Council are indications that this need is being recognized and is beginning to be met.



**Trinitarians and Unitarians
Confer**

For some years past there have been signs of a better mutual understanding and a closer approach between the Trinitarian and Unitarian bodies into which Massachusetts Congregationalists divided nearly a century ago. Two years ago the "Congregationalist" editorially recognized this closer approach in cardinal points of theology. Various friendly private conferences on the subject of a closer fellowship have lately taken place. At the May anniversaries in Boston, just concluded, the same topic came to the front in expressions of strong interdenominational

sympathy. This may be made the mark of invidious comment in some parts of the country, as indicating an aberration of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts from evangelical standards. A juster estimate will reflect that, however sharp the past division there between the Trinitarian and Unitarian wings, they have never wholly separated. One bond has remained intact—the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, organized in the Colonial period, and regularly meeting every year since to transact benevolent business and hear a sermon. Closer intercourse in recent years has tended to better mutual understanding and appreciation. Last week Professor George F. Moore, a Trinitarian Congregationalist, recently called from Andover Seminary to the Harvard Divinity School, addressed an audience of Unitarian ministers on "The Signs of the Times in the Congregational Churches." From a historical retrospect Dr. Moore went on to say, after alluding to the transformed conception of the universe, and consequently of God, that modern learning has wrought, that the Trinitarian and the Unitarian of to-day each differ more from the men who divided the Congregational body than either those men or their modern successors differ from each other. "In the pulpits of both branches the themes are God and the kingdom of his good will to be realized on earth by the sacrifices of his children," and "they are one in the struggle for a return to the Puritan conscience." Dr. Moore anticipated a reunion, but one that must come, as the disunion came, gradually, and through intercourse, better acquaintance, mutual consultation on common religious interests, and personal contact in common devotion to the indivisible kingdom of God on earth.



Representative Utterances Later in the week Tremont Temple was filled with an audience eager to hear representatives of the two branches of the old household speak upon "The Common Inheritances and Duties of Congregationalists." President Tucker, of Dartmouth, said: "We are separated to-night by a creed, but we are united by a principle, and the principle which unites us carries us back to that which is strong, vital, and

clear. It is the Puritan principle of personality." Dr. E. E. Hale said that the oldest Congregational church in the country was formed three hundred years ago by those who afterward came over to Plymouth. Their bond of union was not a creed, but a covenant to walk together in the ways of God. This Pilgrim covenant is still the common heritage of both branches of the Congregational family. Dr. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, said: "We are here in the interests of the union of a divided Congregationalism. We must not be afraid to look at our differences, and must not be ashamed of our history of division. . . . We are weak because divided; to regain our strength we must work for union. The sigh and cry among our best people for a profounder religious life is the best sign of the times." Professor Peabody, of Harvard, concluded the discussion by pointing to the common interest and duty: "There lie," said he, "before the churches of New England to-day a challenge and a call greater than ever dawned upon the fathers in their dreams of a heathen world conquered. Here is a heathen world right at the doors of the churches. How to redeem domestic life, how to purify politics, raise the lives of the poor from poverty, save the rich from vulgarity, ostentatiousness, commercialism, is its problem, right here." These two meetings mark an advance upon the conference held a few summers since at the Isles of Shoals. No one who understands the situation believes, in view of the existing differences, that it betokens a speedy end of the division that began in 1805. But these differences, largely the product of past antagonisms and of the mutual recoil which they generated, are likely to diminish in the future, through closer intercourse and fellowship in the solid Christian interests that are common to both parties. To promote this Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, under whose auspices these discussions have taken place, has exerted his influence with good effect.



The National Conference
of Charities and Correction

Of the ten committees appointed to report at the annual meeting recently held in Atlanta, fully one-half laid special stress on pre-

ventive work, showing marked development in that direction since the Conference was organized thirty years ago. Wise care of the needy in their homes will prevent much pauperism; the establishment of juvenile courts and probation will prevent the making of hosts of criminals; the enactment and administration of suitable laws pertaining to child labor will prevent the physical, mental, and moral deterioration of childhood; conservative marriage laws must prevent to a great degree the dreaded increase of imbecility; good parole regulations will lessen recidivism in crime; mechanic arts and manual training schools will cut off thousands of recruits from the army of tramps; and houses of observation will hinder many acute cases of insanity from becoming chronic. These, at least, are the convictions of the people who have been studying facts to such an extent that they consider it no venture to make these prophecies. Their effort, therefore, is to create a public sentiment that shall secure legislation whenever necessary, and an enforcement of all wise laws looking to the prevention of these social evils. Every year sees advance in the conduct of this Conference in the greater length of time spent in the discussion of principles rather than details of plans or of administration of institutions. This is particularly noticeable in the branch which began as an "associated charity" movement, then became "charity organization," and is now classified as the committee on "Needy Families in their Homes." For many years the able students of this side of social life have laid down simple, understandable, and thoroughly well-tried principles of sound philanthropy, and at last they have permeated the Conference so that they make themselves felt at every turn. As a new city claims the Conference every year, those principles must be enunciated afresh each twelvemonth. Not seldom the result has been the organization of the charities in the city where the sessions have been held, and it is hoped that Atlanta will follow this good example and honor the charity workers by establishing this year a charity organization society which will do for that enterprising Southern city what similar bodies have done so effectively elsewhere.

The Prevention of Child Labor

The subject of child labor naturally received much attention during the week-long sessions of the Conference, not because the South is the chief sinner in this respect, since the State of New York alone is said to have more child wage-earners than the ten Southern States put together, but because the children's hour is chiming all over the land. Illinois and Alabama clasped hands in their behalf when Miss Jane Addams and the Rev. Edgar Murphy appeared before the immense congregation to plead for a longer childhood for the little ones. Miss Addams, always effective, is never more so than when her warm motherly instincts speak for the children. At all times self-forgetting, she is never less conscious of her own personality than when she speaks for those who cannot speak for themselves. Such a woman makes Madonna-worship seem a natural cult. Mr. Murphy's power as an orator, urging better conditions for the nearly two million child laborers of the United States, was well matched by the skill of the statistician Mr. F. L. Hoffman, whose paper was perhaps misunderstood to some extent. His subject was the "Medical and Social Aspect of the Child Labor Question," and he showed unmistakably the deleterious influences of factory employment, though he did not favor an age limit alone as the determining reason for excluding children from such work. He insisted upon the need for further investigations, that there may be established some more scientific method of deciding what children should be allowed in the various industries. Nothing, he said, could be more readily determined by statistical treatment than evidence of inferior development, of ill-nourishment, of mental growth, and even of dwarfed mentality. According to his figures, fifty per cent. of the seventeen million school-children of the country are injured by school life as things are, and his apparent contention was that, unless careful scientific examination could show physical fitness, children should be sent neither to the ordinary school nor to the factory. The mill-owners were represented in the discussion by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., and by some of the Georgia ladies who warmly praised many of the owners of cotton-mills

for the schools and kindergartens they have established in connection with their factories. Mr. Tompkins did not hesitate to say that it would be better to keep all children under twelve out of the factories, but, with the school term so short, and the mother's work carrying her among the spindles, he thought the children safer within the factory walls than if left to themselves outside. Why the fathers should not support the families and let the mothers stay at home to look after the little ones he did not explain, though he maintained that industrially the "poor whites" of the South were never so well off as since the mills sprang up in the heart of the Southern cotton-fields. The next meeting of the Conference is to be in Portland, Maine, with Mr. J. R. Brackett, of Baltimore, as President.



**Home, Church, and Saloon
in New York City**

Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the Federation of

Christian Organizations in New York City, has issued a paper of uncommon interest on social and religious conditions in the metropolis. As to home ownership, he discovers only half as high a percentage in New York as in Chicago. In a list of cities of five hundred thousand population or over, the highest percentage of home ownership in this country is in Baltimore. Philadelphia has generally been held to be the second city on that list; but Dr. Laidlaw puts Chicago, and after it St. Louis, as following Baltimore, with Philadelphia, Boston, and New York next in order. Another striking fact is that the number of home proprietors in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in New York City who are of German birth or parentage is much larger than the number of home proprietors of pure American birth; indeed, the citizens of New York who are of German birth or parentage also outnumber the whites of New York of pure American parentage. As to church distribution, we find, as might be expected, a correlation between it and the distribution of the foreign-born. Among the boroughs, that of Manhattan, having the largest foreign-born proportion (and also the smallest home-owning proportion), has the smallest number of churches in proportion to population. When we come to

the saloon question, Dr. Laidlaw corrects the notion that an increase of foreign-born citizens is followed by an increase of liquor saloons in any given locality; while there are some few facts which support the inference, it is generally a wrong impression. Furthermore, Manhattan liquor licenses prove that the Hebrews, who are largely located both on the upper and lower East Side, are not supporters of the saloon to the same extent as Roman Catholics and Protestants. The result of Dr. Laidlaw's paper should be to impress upon the New York settlement worker, and also upon the institutional church worker, a greater sense than ever of the necessity of those institutions, especially in that section of the East Side containing less than one-tenth of the total area, but nearly 29 per cent. of the population. There are already about twenty-five so-called settlements in the Borough of Manhattan, the most important of which are in this district. Dr. Laidlaw believes, and so does The Outlook, that the return of spending, say, \$100,000 south of Fourteenth Street to provide workers and equipment for neighborhood work in existing institutions would be much larger than the return of spending the same money on a new institution, unless, indeed, the latter expenditure be specifically directed to districts which are still comparatively neglected.



**A Bowery
Employment Bureau**

In former days the work of the Young Men's Christian Association seemed to appeal only to one side of a man; it now appeals to all sides; once this work appeared to many as religious only—and pietistically religious at that—but a larger ideal was quickly manifested, the work broadened, and now it appeals to every side of human life and endeavor. It is not only religious (indeed, it is more religious than ever), but it is also educational, industrial, physical, philanthropic. It helps men to work as it helps them to life, and it helps them to get work. The employment bureau of the Bowery Branch of the New York City Association may be taken as an example of the Association as a social force. Last year, out of about four thousand applications for employment about twenty-five

hundred situations were filled through the good offices of this bureau. When once duly received, the applicant is called upon for references; if these are obtainable, communication is instituted in order that the man may be placed, if possible, in the kind of position for which he is best adapted. In addition to other privileges, clothing is also given to those whose appearance would otherwise be prejudicial to their getting employment; a repairing department puts existing garments in good order. By this means an applicant is often enabled to secure a situation worth much more financially than if he had not had such assistance. The bureau keeps in touch with those who have been its guests as far as possible; they are so many agents for the institution, supporting it as can no others in its endeavor to help men of all ages and creeds out of destitution and to place them in positions appealing to their self-respect as well as to their purse. Thus the Association's social work exchanges the indolence and discouragement of men, who otherwise would be stranded amid the temptations of our cities, for a condition of thrift and self-support.



Buddhism in Japan The founding of the Barrows Lectureship at the University of Chicago was due to the conviction that with closer commercial and political relations between Asia and America there should be closer intercourse concerning the great problems of religion and philosophy. This has already taken place; as this year's Lecturer in India and Japan, Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, says, "In the great guild of scholars there is no East and no West, all are one, and all contact with the truth is mutually instructive." Dr. Hall has been lecturing at Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Tokyo, Sendai, and other places in Japan. As in India, he announced at the start that he came to Japan in hearty sympathy with the missionaries, not to supplement their labors, but to follow upon them. He came to Japan from India, exchanging sadness for hopefulness, for, he added, as reported by a Japanese journal, there can be no greater contrast than in the attitudes of the two countries toward life. "The change in coming to Japan is like coming from the

gloom of a long winter's day into the brightness of spring." It is interesting to note that Dr. Hall indicates two principal difficulties hindering the acceptance of Christianity in Japan: (1) Bewilderment in reconciling the teachings of Christianity with the conclusions of modern thought, and (2) the desire to hold on to old ways and modes of thought. There is the eagerness of educated men in Japan to assimilate all new truth, and there is the conservatism and pessimism of ancestral faiths. The "august system of Christian thought instilling a deep sense of the worth of this present life" brings out more sharply the sustained sadness of Buddhism, seeking to root out all desire to live. The spiritual conflict in Japan is doubtless exactly as is here described. We believe that the conflict can have but one issue. As, in politics and education, the Japanese Empire represents to-day the fruit of foreign stimulus, largely American, so, religiously, the Japan of the future must represent the fruitage of that seed sown mostly by American missionaries and religious teachers.



Christodora House A little four-page paper, "The Christodora," published bi-monthly at 147 Avenue B, New York, gives a striking picture of the beneficent expansion attained by the avowedly evangelical work begun five years ago in a cellar room amid a foreign and non-Protestant population. The same picture was presented in another way by the assembly of two thousand—the clubs of Christodora and their friends—that recently filled the great hall of the Cooper Union with their annual meeting. The workers at Christodora House hold a Gospel meeting there on Sunday afternoons for all who care to come. Seventy per cent. of their neighbors are Jews and Roman Catholics. But in the intercourse of human kindness and neighborly helpfulness these differences do not protrude; if recognized, they are respected. In a recent Bible-class meeting, one of the pupils proposed that they compare their different religions, and it was done with perfect good feeling. The Sunday evening Bible class is now tracing the course of Messianic prophecy, and studying the

leading characters of the Old Testament. The New Testament is, of course, a subject of study. A recent note of success in the various book and manual studies that are carried on is the passing of the Regents' Examination in elementary English by a class of four girls. The membership of the House in its various clubs, classes, and groups is now about a thousand, employing seven residents; the Head Worker is Miss C. I. MacColl. The loyalty of the membership is put beyond question by its forwardness to contribute what it can to the extinction of the debt, now reduced to \$3,000, that still rests upon the House. Those who desire to help in this may address the treasurer, Mr. W. L. Sexton, 305 West Seventieth Street.



Home Rule of City Monopolies

Governor Yates, of Illinois, after a long delay not fully explained by the message accompanying his act, has signed the Mueller bill giving to all the cities of Illinois the right to deal with their street railway problems as they see fit. The provisions of this bill are of such importance as fully to explain the relentless bitterness with which the bill was antagonized at every stage by street railway interests and by newspapers and party machines controlled thereby. The bill, it will be recalled, passed the House of Representatives only when ninety-seven members revolted against the authority of the Speaker after that officer, in defiance of the Constitution of the State, had refused to allow roll-calls and attempted by brazen decisions to declare a substitute bill adopted—a substitute supported by the street railway lobby. Forced at last to submit to the "insurgent" majority, Speaker Miller weakly defended his usurpations by claiming that he had heard that money was being used to further the bill championed by the city government of Chicago and the municipal reform bodies. An investigation of this charge was forced upon the Speaker by the friends of the Mueller bill, and at this investigation his testimony in support of it proved flimsy to a degree almost incredible. The Chi-

cago "Record-Herald's" neat summary of it began as follows:

A man whom he did not know, and whose appearance he cannot describe, engaged him in conversation at the Leland Hotel and finally said: "If you are for the Mueller bill you will be taken care of."

Another man whom he had never seen also stopped him in the Leland Hotel and told him that if he would give a roll-call on the Mueller bill he would be taken care of.

Mr. Miller made no effort to identify either of these men, and according to his own testimony paid very little attention to them at the time. He is not sure that he could recognize them now.

The rest of his testimony was of like character, and his whole attempt to divert suspicion from himself by raising the cry of "Stop bribe-takers" against others only resulted in his further humiliation and the further discrediting of the opposition to the Mueller bill. In Chicago the Lorimer machine, for which the Speaker seemed to act, became so odious to citizens of all parties that this odium threatened to overwhelm the Governor if he vetoed the Mueller bill, no matter what his objections. Had the bill first been considered in this temper, a carefully framed measure would not have been the result. The bill, however, was framed when the friends of municipal freedom were ready to make all reasonable concessions to the fears of its opponents, and the law now on the statute-books—the first of its kind in this country—is a model for other States to consider.

The essential features of the law are briefly as follows:

1. Every city shall have power to own, construct, purchase, and operate street railways within its corporate limits.

2. The city shall have power to lease the roads for not longer than twenty years upon terms prescribed by its Council.

3. The city shall not operate the roads without a referendum at which three-fifths of the voters favor municipal operation.

4. The City Council shall not lease the roads for a longer time than five years without a referendum if ten per cent. of the voters demand it within sixty days after the passage of the ordinance to lease.

5. The city may buy or build roads by issuing interest-bearing "street railway certificates," payable out of the revenues of the system, or, with the approval of two-thirds of the voters, may issue ordinary city bonds.

6. Every city owning or owning and operating street railways must keep and publish the accounts thereof in such form as will show the public the exact income and expenses, making

reasonable allowance for interest, for depreciation, and for the loss of taxes which a privately owned road would pay.

7. The act shall not come in force in any city except with the approval of a majority of the voters.

The act, it will be seen, is not a radical one. Municipal operation of street railways cannot be put in force without the approval of the citizens by a three-fifths majority. City bonds cannot be issued without the approval of a two-thirds majority. In other words, there must be no experiment unless something more than a partisan majority of the people approve and the measure has the degree of support essential to its firm prosecution. City Councils may still lease roads to private companies, subject only to the limitation that the people may veto a long lease if dissatisfied with its terms or with the means by which its passage was secured. Under the bill the city of Chicago will probably grant different companies new leases for limited terms, all expiring at the same time, when the city may either introduce a comprehensive system of municipal operation or grant a new lease to a unified private company upon terms satisfactory to the public. In any event, however, the city is made free to act as the public welfare seems to require. It is no longer subject to the terms which private companies may persuade Councilmen to accept. The public is given the mastery, and the private company may continue to serve the public only by guaranteeing a better public service.



The Kishenev Massacre Who Is Responsible?

Last week, in the British House of Commons, Lord Cranborne, Under Foreign Secretary, publicly stated that the number of Jews massacred and maltreated at Kishenev was twice as great as the number mentioned by the Russian Government's official despatches. It is quite possible that the Russian Government itself was misinformed at first; at all events, it has now apparently recognized the existence of universal censure and has removed General Raaben, Governor of the province of Bessarabia, presumably as a punishment for having failed to prevent,

or promptly suppress, the anti-Jewish riot. This action on the part of the Czar and his advisers seems to indicate that they are ashamed of—or at least regret—the outbreak of murderous violence from which the Jews of Kishenev suffered; but it does not relieve them of direct—and still less of indirect—responsibility therefor.

When a Government formally and deliberately discriminates against one class of its subjects; denies them rights granted to all others; permits its clergy to denounce them and excite religious feeling against them; and fails to check newspaper incitement to violence, though, by means of its press censorship, it has full power to do so, it cannot be allowed to throw on a provincial governor all the responsibility and all the blame for a catastrophe to which its own acts have contributed. The Russian Government has discriminated against the Jews, in a legislative way, ever since it acquired the territory in which most of them now live. The unrepealed laws relating to them, and to no other class in the Empire, fill nearly three hundred closely printed octavo pages in the statute-books, and touch almost every province of human life. If a Jew wishes to give his son an education that will fit him for a professional career, he finds himself stopped by a law restricting the admission of Jews to the universities. If he desires to become a farmer, or to bring his son up as a farmer, he runs against a law forbidding him to buy or rent land from either peasants or landed proprietors. If an estate happens to come to him by bequest, he is forced to sell it within six months. If he wishes to enter the Government service in any capacity whatever, he finds the door closed against him by legislative enactment. If he succeeds in getting a liberal education, in spite of all the obstacles thrown in his way by repressive legislation, he is stopped on the threshold of his professional career by a law restricting the number of Jews that shall be admitted to the bar or that shall be allowed to practice medicine. If he is drawn as a conscript and goes into the army, neither exceptional ability nor distinguished gallantry in action will entitle him to a higher position than that of non-commissioned officer. He has to pay taxes from which all other citizens are exempt; he is denied

the privilege which other citizens have of choosing his own place of residence; he is cramped and harassed by all sorts of exceptional decrees and regulations; and, finally, in ecclesiastical circulars as well as in official documents and speeches, he is contemptuously referred to as a "zheed" or "sheeny."

An illustration of the habitual tone taken by the Russian priesthood concerning the Jews is furnished by two recent ecclesiastical circulars issued by high officials in the Russian Church. The circular of the Bishop of Zhitomir and Volhynia denounces the "sheenies," declaring that all the economic distress of the orthodox peasantry is due to them, and calls upon all priests and all loyal people living in Volhynia to "co-operate with the Government in the work of Russifying the country." Another circular-letter from the highest ecclesiastical authorities in the province of Mohilef follows the same line, saying, "Who does not know that the original inhabitants of western Russia, including the province of Mohilef, have been reduced to poverty, in the fullest sense of the word, by the Jews? The latter have settled among them, have taken into their own hands all the markets, all the trade and industry of the province, and, in fact, almost the houses of the original Russian population, in town and country, and have crowded the orthodox peasantry into out-of-the-way places, starving and ruining them completely." These are only samples of the sort of doctrine continually preached to the orthodox peasants by their priests.

When a Government, both by its political and its ecclesiastical officials, takes such an attitude as this toward one class of its citizens; when it shows, in a hundred ways, its hostility to them; singles them out for exceptional and sternly repressive legislation; and treats them, generally, as if they were not only a dangerous but a despicable element of society, it cannot justly throw the blame for the resulting catastrophe either upon the peasants who follow its lead or upon the Governor of the particular province in which the disorder occurs.

But the responsibility of the Russian Government for the Kishenev massacre is even more direct than this. All of the liberal Russian newspapers agree that the

feeling of hostility to the Jews in Bessarabia was fostered and encouraged, if not wholly roused, by a Judæophobe named Krushevan, who edited and published in Kishenev a newspaper called "Bessarabets" (the Bessarabian). The Department of Press Censorship, which is under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior, and which sends to the Russian press almost daily circulars of instruction with regard to matters that may or may not be discussed, allowed the "Bessarabets" to publish, day after day, for months, editorial articles filled with the bitterest abuse of Jews and the Jewish faith, and to excite religious bigotry and class hatred by every means in its power. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the orthodox Christian peasants of the town, who knew that the "Bessarabets" was censored by the vice-Governor of the province, should have believed that in beating and robbing the Jews they were carrying out in practice the governmental policy, and giving a salutary lesson to a lot of despicable "sheenies" who were enemies of the Czar and of his Holy Orthodox Church.

Nor can the Department of Press Censorship and the Minister of the Interior evade responsibility by saying that they did not desire nor anticipate this tragic result. Anti-Semitic riots are not a new thing in southwestern Russia, and experience has shown in many previous cases that where the peasants are ignorant and bigoted their passions are easily aroused by appeals to religious feeling and racial antipathy, and that tragedy is the inevitable result. If the Russian Government will set its people an example of justice and humanity by abolishing its class laws and dealing with Jews as it deals with its other citizens, there will be no more Kishenev massacres, and the Czar's proclamation of religious tolerance will perhaps be accepted by the civilized nations of the world as a sincere expression of an honest purpose.

The New York "Evening Post" has suggested that America must get rid of its own lynchings before it is in a position to remonstrate with Russia for its maltreatment of the Jews. But there is no ground for regarding the attitude of America and Russia in this matter as analogous. The Constitution of the United States

guarantees all its citizens, whatever their race or religion, equal civil rights. Their equal political rights may be questioned, but no State, no courts of justice, no official, questions the equal civil rights of all citizens. Violation of these rights by sporadic mobs has had no approval by magistrates, no sanction by law, no justification by churches. The same voice in America which condemns lynch law here rightly condemns organized and applauded lynch law in Russia. Public opinion is limited by no geographical boundaries; and the voice of the whole civilized world should unite in condemning, not merely the massacres at Kishenev, but the laws and ecclesiastical appeals to prejudice which have incited to those massacres.



A Page of History

We publish in this issue of *The Outlook* a letter of Henry Ward Beecher on reconstruction in the Southern States, written in 1885. It has more than a merely personal interest, because it throws light on the question recently discussed in the public press respecting the views of such leaders of public opinion as Abraham Lincoln and Henry Ward Beecher concerning universal suffrage in the Southern States. Did they believe that giving the ballot to the negroes should have been imposed upon the Southern States as a condition precedent to their readmission to the Union? Would they believe now that the ballot should be given to all negroes in the South, regardless of competence or character, and that this policy should be forced upon the Southern States either by Congressional action or by public opinion? That single sentences may be found in the published utterances of both these men which, wrested from their connection, can be made to do service in supporting an affirmative answer to these questions, is true. But though partisan controversies are conducted in this manner, this is not the way to study history, and the impartial student of history can have no doubt that both men would have given a negative answer to these questions.

Abraham Lincoln's attitude was clearly defined by him officially in his Proclamation of Amnesty in 1863. In this Proclamation, issued before the war was over,

he authorized the people in certain of the seceded States to convene and re-establish a State government. The only requirement respecting the negroes was contained in the following sentence: "And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive." It is difficult to conceive language by which Mr. Lincoln could more explicitly have declared his faith that the people of the Southern States could be trusted to deal fairly with their late slaves. Under this Proclamation, Louisiana was reorganized as a State, and adopted a constitution by which slavery was forever abolished. A little later a bill was passed by Congress for the reconstruction of the seceded States, which provided for an enrollment of the white male citizens, and for an election by "loyal white male citizens of the United States." For other reasons Mr. Lincoln declined to sign this bill, but he declared at the same time, "I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it." In his well-known letter to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, suggesting the experiment of negro suffrage, beginning with those who had served in the Union army and could read and write, he indicated his approval of a limited negro suffrage; but it is clear that even such limited negro suffrage he would not have imposed by Federal force upon the seceded States.

Such was Mr. Lincoln's position; what was Mr. Beecher's? In 1865 the war had closed. Mr. Lincoln had been assassinated, Mr. Johnson had assumed the Presidency, the issue between the radical and conservative Republicans had begun, aggravated a little later into a hot political controversy. At this time Mr. Beecher preached his famous sermon on the "Conditions of the Restored Union." In this sermon he declared his belief that suffrage is a natural right. He would like to see admitted to the suffrage

all negroes, all foreigners, and all women, regardless of the question of their educational or other qualifications, in the faith that the suffrage itself would prove adequate education. But he explicitly declared that he would not force this opinion upon a reluctant or a resisting Southern State. "The best intentions of the Government," he said, "will be defeated if the laws that are made touching this matter [the general treatment of the negro] are such as are calculated to excite the animosity and hatred of the white people in the South toward the black people there. I except the single decree of emancipation. That must stand though men dislike it." And again: "I would be willing, not as a finality, but as a stepping-stone to what I hope to get by and by, to take the suffrage for those colored men who bore arms in our late war for the salvation of this Government." It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the new Constitutions in the South, we believe without exception, give the suffrage to all such negroes, and to more.

The counsels of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Beecher were not followed. Universal suffrage was imposed upon the South. The result was a solid negro vote opposing itself to a solid white vote in the South, and a solid South opposing itself to a solid North in the Nation; it was, in short, the initiation of a race war in the South and a continuance of a sectional war in the country. In addition, was a carnival of corruption in States where the negroes dominated, producing a condition which was unendurable. By 1876 this period of negro domination had been brought to an end, sometimes by the union of moderate white Republicans with Democrats, sometimes by paying the negroes not to go to the polls, sometimes by fraud and violence. Not till this was accomplished had the South peace or a hope of prosperity. Says Professor Bryce in the "American Commonwealth:" "Not until the whites regained control, between 1870 and 1876, did the industrial regeneration of the country fairly begin." Attempts to bolster up negro domination by Federal troops and proposed Federal Force Bills and the like failed, and were abandoned. At length, in 1884, Mr. Cleveland was elected,

the first Democratic President after the Civil War. Mr. Beecher supported his election. In March, 1885, on a Western lecture tour, he wrote for the "Courier-Journal," of Louisville, the letter which we reprint on another page. One sentence in this letter, taken out of its connection, might be thought to indicate that he believed the experiment of universal negro suffrage was a success: "The result has shown that the colored people have not misused this power." But the context clearly shows that he means that they did not use it with evil intent; he does not mean that the results were beneficial; for he adds: "The colored people of the South, after becoming citizens, did not seek revenge or mischief. They intended well. It was not their fault that many of the results were evil." It is clear from the letter as a whole that Mr. Beecher recognized the enormous evils which universal suffrage imposed upon the South, evils so great that in his opinion they palliated, perhaps excused, though they did not justify, the revolutionary methods employed to bring them to an end. "In those States where legislatures were in the power of the late slaves, and where Northern men, not always the wisest, led them on to foolish and wasteful legislation, increasing taxation and squandering the result of it, plunging the State into debt by an unmerciful issue of bonds, it is not to be wondered that something like revolutionary methods were adopted, and that self-defense led men to violent resistance."

In view of these utterances, we may be very sure that neither Mr. Beecher nor Mr. Lincoln would, if they could, impose universal suffrage on the Southern States to-day. Mr. Lincoln would not, because he did not believe in universal suffrage. Mr. Beecher would not, because he did not believe in imposing his own beliefs on a community which did not accept them. In 1863, though the war was not ended, Mr. Lincoln would have trusted the people in the Southern States to deal justly with the race problem. In 1865, when the war was at an end, Mr. Beecher would have trusted the people of the Southern States to deal justly with the race problem. In 1885, when experiment had shown the evil results of placing Southern States under negro domination, Mr.

Beecher would have trusted the Southern States to deal justly with the race problem. It is certain that in 1903, when the Southern States have shown their desire for the education and the welfare of the colored people by the money which they have paid in taxes for a public school system providing alike for negroes and for whites, by selling them thousands of acres of land, by encouraging them in industry, by maintaining with them friendly personal relations, in spite of political complications, both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Beecher would be found with those who advocate a policy of mutual confidence and respect between South and North, and of mutual confidence and respect between black and white, as the only possible method of putting an end to race war in the South and sectional war in the Nation.

This is not to say that either of them would approve of the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment; that either of them would approve the exclusion of a negro from the ballot simply because he is a negro; that either of them would have demanded less than equal and fair treatment to black and white alike; that either of them would have approved laws concerning the suffrage which say one thing and are so enforced as to mean another; that either of them would have accepted, as a finality, any other qualification for the suffrage than that of personal competence and character in both races; that either of them would have thought it safe or wise to put one race, without voice or representation, under the political control of another race, however humane and friendly it might be. These are different forms of the same essential question, and on this question we shall have something to say hereafter. It must suffice here to point out the fact that, according to Mr. Beecher, the only ground on which giving unqualified suffrage to the negro race in 1863 was, or indeed could be, justified was that it was necessary for their defense; that neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Beecher believed that it was the best method of providing for their defense; and that now, after experience has proved that this was not a successful method for their defense, that, on the contrary, it only aggravated the evils of their condition, neither Mr. Lin-

coln nor Mr. Beecher would wish to see universal and unqualified suffrage forced upon the South either by Congressional action or by public opinion.



Resurrection Now

In a very suggestive discussion of "Resurrection Now" which Dr. van Dyke has recently included in a small volume of sermons, "The Open Door," which bears the imprint of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the principle of the present resurrection, the constant rising from the dead, is illustrated with characteristic clearness and effectiveness. "We are to turn away from that which drags us downward and makes us like the beasts, and follow after that which draws us upward toward the likeness of Christ; that is the law of resurrection now. Those who have risen must be ever rising. The resurrection of the life must be the upward life."

In this sense a man may die daily, or rise daily into a higher life. He may be diminishing his spiritual vitality, or he may increase it. He may weaken his character or strengthen it; one dies or renews his life in every choice. There are two sides to everything, as Dr. van Dyke points out. There are the two great aspects of the natural world: the sensuous side, which may be read "as a grocer's account book;" and the spiritual side, which may be read "as a divine poem." Dr. van Dyke recalls the remark of an Englishman looking down upon the motionless *mer de glace*, "All that ice would bring a lot of money in a hot season in Calcutta, don't you know," and he reminds us at the same moment that Coleridge in his sublime hymn hears "those silent cata-racts of frozen splendor singing the eternal praise of God." So the man who looks at nature sees one side or the other according to his character; for we see what we choose to see.

The same law holds in human relationships. Such relationships are founded either in honor, purity, and generosity, or in folly, selfishness, and lust. Love may be either a harbor light or it may be a false beacon. Everything depends on what we seek to find and to put into human relations. It is not always true

that a man is known by the company he keeps; "he is better known by the purpose with which he keeps it." The Pharisees were eminently respectable people, so far as their associations were concerned, but they were whited sepulchers; Christ, on the other hand, kept company with publicans and sinners and remained spotless. If we go to our fellow-men to gratify our ambition or avarice, or our senses, we die daily, and we bring death to others; but if we go to them to give and receive noble impulses, we live daily on an ascending scale. It is necessary to know the world, or, as people say, to know life; but that does not mean intimate familiarity with vice—an intimacy which passes with some persons as a knowledge of life, but is really a knowledge of death. One needs very little knowledge of vice in order to get all the good that can come from such knowledge, but one can never know enough of virtue.

In art and literature the same choice is constantly presented. There is music which cleanses and music which defiles. There are paintings which debilitate and paintings which stimulate. There are dramas which purify our hearts, as Aristotle said the drama ought to purify, "by pity, fear, and love," and there are dramas which corrupt us by the things they present, or by the spirit in which they interpret them. There are books which broaden the horizon, clarify the ideals, and give the whole nature energy and hope; there are books which confuse the moral issues, leave an evil deposit in the memory, and devitalize us. We may walk with Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and Browning, and have all the best that is in us reinforced by a clearer and cleaner knowledge of life; or we may live with the decadents and have our vision limited, our moral sense confused, and our natures poisoned. One may need to know these men, but no one ought to live with them. This broad line of division runs through every department of life. This decisive choice between life and death is made at every point; and the fundamental question is, whether in this present life we shall begin to die or begin to live; whether the processes of death or the processes of life shall be started in us; for there can be no resurrection hereafter unless there is a resurrection now.

The Spectator

Should the Spectator make a list of certain things, abstract and concrete, which he has been wishing for a good part of his life, and which he has never possessed, the list would not be a long one, but it would show that adjustment to deprivation is oftener the outcome of inertia than of stern denial. Now, the Spectator has always been wishing for a large fine globe, completely equipped with every aid for geographical and astronomical study. That globe, and a stuffed owl, as superb a specimen as taxidermy can furnish, with a model traveling trunk, complete in every detail and always ready for a journey anywhere under the sun and at a moment's notice, would lead the list—and yet he knows, should he possess all this, he would miss the wishing he has wished so long. To have founded something worth while, to have been instrumental in giving a first impulse to some great enterprise or industry accelerating the world's progress, was another unsatisfied longing, until the other day, when he was prevailed upon to visit a chewing-gum factory. Then it was revealed to him how in his early boyhood he had helped to lay the foundation-stones of what is now a great commercial industry, one of the most prosperous of distinctively American enterprises—its product in constant demand from Cuba to Cape Nome, while Great Britain and Continental Europe at last, it is asserted, import the article in large quantities.



Under what difficulties had the Spectator once been a pioneer manufacturer of chewing-gum! What a contrast between the barefooted boy, his mouth filled with gritty spruce gum or flinty shoemakers' wax, his jaws doing their best to work the transformation desired, and the great factory with hundreds of employees supplemented by machinery impelled by electricity and steam! The combined product of all the factories in the country is not less than seventy-five miles a day of gum-stick. If gum-chewing is really an instinctive tendency of the human race, and irrepressible (man æons ago was a savage ruminant, some savants declare), what a boon to have the necessity served up so daintily and under the strict sani-

tary surveillance that characterizes every chewing-gum factory! If called upon (which he hopes he will not be) to answer the question, "What is the relation of chewing-gum to the progress of civilization?" the personal experience of the Spectator as a lad will inevitably influence his convictions.

⊗

"And that seventy-five miles of chewing-gum," said the superintendent of one of the lesser factories (like the employees, uniformed in white and thoroughly powdered with sugar dust—his factory uses one ton of pulverized daily), "does not include the spruce-gum industry. That's another matter, a lesser industry than the chicle, but a large industry all the same." Chicle, the basis of the popular chewing-gums, the Spectator was informed, is the product of a species of the india-rubber tree, indigenous from Mexico to Guiana; the amount of crude chicle exported annually from Mexico to New York is some four million pounds. Chicle was discovered to be chewable some twenty years ago, and has already "evolved" several chewing-gum millionaires. There is a Chewing-Gum Trust, of course, controlling absolutely the sale of chicle.

⊗

The sense of having a basic place in a great industry is so consolatory to the Spectator that he can but desire to make his many co-workers in that pioneer industry years and years ago aware of what they have been instrumental in bringing to pass. Think of the slot-machines, and the host of collectors of spruce in the woods of Maine and of chicle in the wild forests of Mexico, each getting a good income from chewing-gum! Then some there be who advocate gum-chewing as a mind cure—an antidote for cerebral irritation. The Spectator agrees, however, with the Editor's Study of "Harper's Monthly," who, in commenting upon this fresh justification of the habit a few years ago, aptly said: "I confess I have the same sort of hope in the gum cure that I have in the mind cure—and perhaps more in the cure of the mind by the action of the gums than I have for the cure of the gums by the action of the mind."

⊗

The gum the Spectator liked best when a boy, and in the making of which he

served thorough apprenticeship, was akin to chicle, in that it was a product of the rubber-tree. Those were the days of unmitigated india-rubber overshoes—"gums," they were commonly called—stretchy, sweaty things, but better for wading in deep puddles than shoes well plastered with mutton-tallow. From the tops of these gum shoes a strip could be cut, which, well roasted over a lamp flame, might be in time, if the manufacturer's patience and jaws held out, converted into what squeaked appetizingly when chewed, and was sure to call forth solicitations for a loan at least—for, be it remembered, disease germs, bacilli, and exchange of microbes were utterly unheard of by the gum manufacturers of—spare the Spectator's telling just how many years ago.

⊗

When the Spectator would learn what class of his countrymen are the greatest patrons of the chewing-gum industry, he was told that wheelmen, athletes, ball-players, and railroad employees of all grades, particularly engineers, are among the heavy consumers. The habit is about evenly divided between the sexes, and largely confined to wage-earners of both. The employees of most of the gum factories are forbidden to chew gum when upon duty—a rule which, if followed in similar establishments, would undoubtedly cut down the revenue of the industry considerably. For concentration of thought—as in chess—chewing-gum is largely recognized as helpful. Sailors, yachtsmen, and miners are seldom without it. The Spectator has heard rumors of a bishop or two and a judge who would miss it greatly when under mental stress or strain.

⊗

That the chewing-gum industry may be doing some good, after all, was impressed upon the Spectator with the fact that the consumption of chewing-tobacco is steadily decreasing, and with it expectoration in public places. Has not the Spectator good cause for self-congratulation now that he may count himself as a pioneer in an industry which may have helped to bring about such a blessed change in our hotels and railway coaches? Yet some day, let us hope, we may all rejoice in the passing of chewing-gum.

The Strike in the Lowell Cotton-Mills

By George Kennan

FEW persons, outside of New England, have an adequate conception of the magnitude of the industrial interests that center in the Massachusetts city of Lowell. We all have made use, or at least have heard, of Lowell drills and sheetings, and we all know, in a general way, that the cotton-mills in the valley of the Merrimac River have furnished, for many years, a large part of our annual product of cotton goods; but we do not realize, until we investigate the subject, the intensity of Lowell's industrial activity or the enormous aggregate of her daily output. Consider for a moment the quantity of cotton cloth, of various sorts, woven every hour in the Lowell mills. If it were all produced by a single gigantic loom, and if the end of the woven strip coming out of that loom were fastened to the Empire State Express as the latter left New York, the rate of manufacture would keep up with the average speed of the train. The engineer, as he rushed away northward, could hardly pull in the slack fast enough to keep the line of sheeting taut, and considerably more than a mile and a half of the woven fabric would accumulate during his brief two-minute stop at Albany. When he reached Buffalo with the end of the strip, after a nine-hour run, there would be 440 miles of cotton cloth lying along the New York Central track—all of it spun and woven in the time occupied by the train in making its daily trip.

The Lowell mills produce, every two months; a strip of textile fabric long enough to make a girdle for the earth at the equator; and their combined annual product would extend considerably more than half-way from the earth to the moon. There are single mills that consume 100,000 pounds of cotton and turn out more than 150 miles of cloth every day; and the daily product of all the mills, if sewn into a single continuous strip, would cover a distance of nearly 500 miles.

Hardly less impressive are the statistics of this giant industry on its human side. In the seven great mills whose walls overshadow the Merrimac within the corporate

limits of Lowell, there are 838,000 whirling spindles; and the twisted fiber that comes from them is made into cloth, at the rate of sixty or seventy yards a second, by an industrial army of more than 17,000 machine-tending operatives. These operatives, 10,000 of whom are women and girls, receive in wages for their labor more than half a million dollars per month, and their earnings support a population of 30,000 or 40,000 souls.

The importance of such an industry as this, not only to its organizers, managers, and employees, but to the public that consumes its product, can hardly be overestimated or overstated; and when, as the result of a conflict between the interests of labor and capital, the spindles cease to whirl, the roaring looms become silent, and the gates of the great mills are closed, the matter is serious enough to justify and demand the most careful investigation and study. It is my purpose in this article to review briefly the history of the strike for higher wages in the Lowell cotton-mills, to weigh impartially the conflicting statements and arguments of the mill agents and their operatives, and to forecast the probable outcome of the struggle.

Before taking up the history of the strike, I must say a few words with regard to the personnel and the work of the strikers. Among the first things that attract the attention of the visitor in Lowell are the variety of human types presented by the crowds of idle operatives in the streets, and the suggestions of alien nativity made by the signboards over the boarding-houses and shops. One can hardly walk a block, in the parts of the city where the strikers congregate, without overhearing a conversation in some language with which one is wholly unfamiliar; and in a stroll of an hour's duration a strike investigator may meet or jostle against Greeks, Poles, Swedes, Italians, and Portuguese from Europe, as well as Arabs, Armenians, Syrians, and Chinese from Asia. Over the doors of the shops, restaurants, and lodging-houses may be seen signboards bearing such inscriptions as "Wong Toy Company,"

"White Bean House," "Maison de Pension," "New Athens Café," "Mealers and Roomers," "Olympia Barber Shop," and "Café Constantinople," while in the quarter known as "Little Canada," and among the Greek shops and restaurants on Market Street, one will hardly see an English sign or hear a spoken word of the English language. In the evening classes of the Lowell Textile School there are no less than fifty young Greeks from the single town of Sparta, and the Greek population of Lowell as a whole exceeds that of Sparta by several hundreds. From an ethnological point of view, Lowell may almost be regarded as a foreign city, inasmuch as 74,000 of its 95,000 inhabitants were born outside the limits of the United States. The largest single body of foreigners in the cotton-mills is composed of French-Canadians; and next to them, in numerical strength, come the Greeks. These two nationalities make up nearly one-half of Lowell's foreign population, and include about one-third of all its citizens.

The work of the Lowell factory operatives is, mainly, the tending of complicated textile machinery; and while such labor does not call for great physical strength, it is extremely monotonous and fatiguing, and the incessant attention that it requires is quite as exhausting, perhaps, to nervous energy as the greater muscular effort involved in severer forms of toil. Nearly all of the operatives are engaged on "piece-work," and are paid according to their skill and the amount of their output. They labor ten hours a day and earn from five to fifteen dollars per week. Taking them as a body, and making no distinctions between men and women, or between skilled and unskilled, the 17,000 employees of the Lowell mills, if they all worked full time, would receive annually in wages the sum of \$6,500,000, or, in round numbers, about \$380 apiece. Inasmuch, however, as they do not all work full time, the average earnings per capita are considerably less than this. In 1900 the average number of employees in the Lowell cotton-mills was 13,730, and the amount paid them \$4,784,706. This would make the average annual wage \$348.48. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars a year would seem to be inadequate compensation for ten hours of hard work every day

in a cotton-mill; but it must not be forgotten that among the workers whose wages we thus average are a large number of unskilled hands and children. The pay of learners and children must necessarily be small, and this, as well as short time, pulls down the general average. Skilled and experienced operatives, such as mule-spinners and loom-fixers on "fancy" goods, earn from \$570 to \$780 per year. Even this, however, is low pay, if compared with the \$1,000 or \$1,200 per year now earned, with an eight-hour labor day, by skilled carpenters and bricklayers.

The first demand of the Lowell operatives for an increase of wages was made a little more than a year ago, and was suggested, apparently, by an advance of ten per cent. made about that time in the pay of the mill operatives at Fall River. The agents of the Lowell mills refused to accede to the demand, for the reason, as they said, that business conditions and prospects did not warrant it. The operatives—or at least the organized minority of them—thereupon threatened to strike, but they were finally dissuaded from so doing by a citizens' committee, which promised to exhaust all means in its power to bring about an advance in the scale of wages within the year. Upon this understanding the matter was allowed to rest until February, 1903, when the mule-spinners and loom-fixers, who were organized in fairly strong unions, renewed the agitation for more pay. Many of the weavers, beamers, carders, and nappers joined in the movement, and on the first day of March the Lowell Textile Council, acting as the representative of six local unions, made another formal demand for a ten per cent. increase in the wage scale. The agents replied that under existing conditions—with the high price of raw material and the low price of the finished product—they could not raise wages without sacrificing all their profits and passing their dividends. Some of them even declared that if they should make an increase of ten per cent. in the amount paid for labor they would have to run their mills at an actual loss. Several frank but perfectly amicable conferences failed to bring the opposing parties to an agreement, and on the 26th of March the Textile Council was authorized

by the local unions to declare a strike. Four days later 15,000 operatives either went out voluntarily or were forced out by the strikers, and all of the mills except the Lawrence Hosiery shut down.

There is some difference of opinion with regard to the alleged participation of the whole body of operatives in the movement. The agents say that not more than ten per cent. of their employees were members of the unions that ordered the strike, and that an overwhelming majority of the unorganized operatives were opposed to it. The members of the Textile Council, on the other hand, maintain that, although the unions took the lead in the matter, they acted in behalf of the unorganized majority, and had, from the beginning, its sympathy and moral support. In proof of this they point to the fact that since the beginning of the strike there have been large accessions to all of the labor organizations, while the number of textile unions has increased from six to fourteen. The best information I have been able to get leads me to believe that the strike was brought on by the 1,500 or 2,000 men who were organized in unions, and that a majority of the unorganized operatives—particularly the women—opposed the resort to force, doubted its expediency, or regarded it with half-hearted sympathy. If the whole body of employees had heard the statements made by the mill agents to the Textile Council, and if they had then been allowed to vote, by secret ballot, on the proposition to go out, I think they would have voted it down. Hundreds of the foreign operatives knew nothing whatever about the strike until they found the gates of the mills closed against them, and hundreds more would have continued work if they had not been afraid that the unions would blacklist them, or if the mule-spinners, loom-fixers, and beamers had not forced the mills to close. Be that, however, as it may, the strike is now on, and the issue is clearly and sharply defined. The operatives ask for a higher wage scale on the grounds, first, that the cost of living has greatly increased; second, that the market value of the textile output is now high enough to make a ten per cent. advance in wages not only possible but equitable; and, third, that the wage scale of Fall River and New Bedford is considerably higher than that of Lowell.

The mill agents and treasurers assent to the first and third of these propositions, but deny the truth of the second. The whole controversy, therefore, turns on the question whether the managers of the mills can pay ten per cent. more for labor, and at the same time earn what the laborers themselves admit would be a fair and reasonable dividend, viz., six per cent.

The first contention of the operatives is that the cost of living during the past three or four years has greatly increased, and that such increase ought, in justice, to be counterbalanced by a proportionate advance in the scale of wages. The mill-owners admit that the necessities of life cost more now than they did three years ago, but call attention to certain considerations which they say should modify the conclusion drawn from the bare fact. The rates of board for unmarried operatives in Lowell are still very low. In the corporation houses women pay only \$1.75 per week for room with board, and men only \$2.75. In private lodging-houses the rates are somewhat higher, but, as a rule, do not exceed \$2.50 for women and \$3.50 for men. The accommodations furnished at these rates are plain and perhaps cheerless; but they are quite as good as those to which most of the foreign operatives are accustomed, and a man who can earn, say, \$11 a week, and get board for \$3.50, has a margin of \$30 a month left for other expenses. A considerable part of this sum he may save, or may spend in bettering his home environment. Life in Lowell, for the unmarried operative, is by no means a hand-to-mouth struggle for existence. The Greek Consul, Mr. Iatros, is authority for the statement that among the 3,500 or 4,000 Greeks who work in the Lowell mills there is hardly one who has not saved at least \$25, and he knows men who have accumulated a small capital of \$2,000. The deposits of the Greeks in the Lowell savings banks amount, he says, to \$75,000. The Greek standard of living is doubtless far below that to which American laborers are accustomed, but the mill-owners contend that the savings of the Greek operatives show what economy and thrift may do with the wages that the mills now pay.

So far as the married operatives are concerned, the state of affairs is no worse, and in many respects is better, owing to

the fact that, as a rule, there are a number of breadwinners in the same family. Among the French-Canadians, who make up a very considerable part of the mill population, the families, or interrelated family groups, are generally large, and in every such family or group there are from two to five wage-earners. The Secretary of the Lowell Textile School told me that he knew one interrelated group of French-Canadians that had twenty-one representatives in the mills, and that received in wages nearly \$10,000 a year. In another similar group there were eleven able-bodied workers, who earned a proportionate amount. Of course, if such groups pool their wages and live together, they can enjoy more comfort or save more money than families with a single breadwinner can, even although the wages of the latter are twice as great as those earned by any single member of the group.

The mill agents contend, furthermore, that even if the assumption that wages should advance *pari passu* with the cost of living be granted, the operatives have no real ground for complaint, inasmuch as their pay has been increased more than ten per cent., and for some grades of skilled labor more than fifteen per cent., since the beginning of 1899. The wage scale was raised twice in that year—once in April and once in December—and there has since been a further unannounced advance in certain lines, due to the introduction of new machinery and the manufacture of finer kinds of goods for which the skilled piece-worker gets better pay.

That the operatives of Lowell are doing fairly well on the wages they now earn is indicated by the fact that the deposits in the savings banks of the city amount, in the aggregate, to \$24,000,000. All of this money may not belong to the laboring class; but inasmuch as Lowell is pre-eminently a manufacturing city, and has a population engaged almost wholly in factory work, it is a fair presumption that a large part of the \$24,000,000 stands to the credit of the factory operatives.

Upon an impartial review of this phase of the controversy, it seems fair to conclude that, in spite of the increased cost of the necessities of life, most of the employees of the Lowell cotton-mills have been able to save money out of the wages

they have received. This, however, does not prove that they have been getting a fair share of the profits of the business, nor does it prejudice their right to demand more if they think more can be had. The justice of their claim, and the expediency of asserting it at the present time, depend upon the weight and force of their other assertions: viz., (1) that business conditions warrant an increase in the wage scale, and (2) that the Fall River and New Bedford mills have already made such an increase. These two statements may fairly be considered together, inasmuch as the second seems to be offered as a proof, or in support, of the first.

The question whether the mill agents of Lowell can and should raise the wages of their employees depends upon a number of conditions or considerations, which may be expressed in interrogatory form as follows:

1. Is the cotton-manufacturing industry overcapitalized—that is, are the companies trying to earn dividends on watered stock?

2. Have the dividends recently paid been excessive, or out of proportion to the earnings of labor?

3. Has the margin of profit recently increased, as the result of cheaper processes of manufacture, lower price of raw material, or higher price of finished product?

4. Does the fact that the Fall River and New Bedford mills can afford to increase wages prove that the Lowell mills can do the same?

5. Have the Lowell mill agents shown a disposition in the past to raise wages when, in profitable seasons, they were able to do so?

To erect at the present time a mill equipped for the manufacture of cotton goods from such yarns as those used in Lowell would cost, it is said, about \$16 per spindle. The mills whose operatives are now on strike run 763,000 spindles, and their capital stock amounts, in the aggregate, to \$9,950,000. The plant is capitalized, therefore, at the rate of \$13.17 per spindle, or \$2.87 less per spindle than new mills of the same capacity would now cost. The companies, therefore, are not trying to earn dividends on watered stock, but are striving only to get a fair rate of

interest out of capital actually invested in machinery and mills.

The average annual dividends of the six mill companies, in the decade from 1893 to 1903 inclusive, were as follows: Appleton mill, 2.6 per cent; Boott, 3; Hamilton, 3.7; Massachusetts, 5.2; Merrimack, 5.2; Tremont and Suffolk, 6.7. These dividends certainly cannot be regarded as excessive. According to the report recently made by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, each stockholder of the Lowell mill companies held last year, on an average, \$3,369 worth of stock, and received on that stock a 4.6 per cent. dividend, amounting to \$156. As compared with 1900, this was a decrease of 8.6 per cent. in the profit derived from the investment. In the same three years the wages of the average operative increased \$10.30, or at the rate of 2.9 per cent. upon earnings. These figures have been taken by expert accountants from the books of the companies, and if we accept them as trustworthy, we must answer the second of the above questions in the negative. The dividends recently paid to capital have not been excessive, nor out of proportion to the earnings of labor.

The third question may also be answered in the negative upon the authority of the same report. The State Board says that, "combining the value of stock used with wages paid—these being the largest items in the cost of production—we find that in 1902, as compared with 1900, it cost 8.6 per cent. more to produce goods, while the goods, in the same period, exhibited a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in selling value." If all the companies had set aside 4 per cent. per annum to make good depreciation of plant, they would have had a surplus of earnings over expenses in only one of the three years, viz., 1900. The mill agents, therefore, would seem to be fully justified in saying that business conditions, at the present time, do not warrant an increase of 10 per cent. in the wage scale, and that they cannot make such increase without sacrificing the interests of their stockholders and running their mills at a loss.

The principal argument used by the members of the Textile Council in their conferences with the mill agents was that if cotton manufacturers in Fall River could

afford to raise wages, employers in Lowell can do the same. As Mr. Hibbert said, "When persons who work sixty hours a week, and who draw for that work a certain compensation, know that some one else, who is not working any harder than they are—probably not so hard—and doesn't work any longer nor in any different circumstances, can show twenty-five per cent. more wages, they are apt to get restless, and they *are* restless." The mill agents admit that the wage scale is higher in Fall River than in Lowell, but call attention to the fact that the two cities are very differently situated as regards competition. The mills of Fall River make, for the most part, prints; and inasmuch as they virtually control the print market, they can raise wages, add a quarter of a cent per yard to the price of their product, and get the money back from the consumer. The Lowell mills, making a different sort of fabric, and having no control of their market, cannot do this. If they attempt to put up prices to cover an increase in the cost of labor, they are promptly underbid by their competitors and lose their sales. Lowell manufacturers have to meet not only Southern competition on coarser goods, but that of the best-equipped modern mills, like those of New Bedford, in finer fabrics, and must practice rigid economy in order to get along at all. They declare, however, that they have raised the wages of their employees in times of prosperity, when it was possible to do so, and as evidence of this point to the two advances voluntarily made in the wage scale in 1899. "Every mill manager," they said to the Textile Council, "likes to pay as high wages as he can. He knows the advantage of having a well-paid and contented body of workers, and raising a wage scale is the pleasantest task he ever has."

In asserting that they have raised wages when possible, the agents have the support of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which finds that the advances in the wage scale since 1898 have ranged from 14 to 23.3 per cent., while the cost of living, as shown by the statistics of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, has increased, in the same time, only 13.8 to 15.3 per cent.

A review of the history of the Massachu-

setts cotton-mills for the past twenty years seems to show that the operatives have been getting, year after year, a larger and larger share of the fruits of their industry. When a mill buys \$56,000 worth of cotton and turns it into \$100,000 worth of woven cloth, the value added to the raw material by the process of manufacture may be called the industry product. As the operatives have helped to give the raw material this enhanced value, they are entitled to a fair share of the money that the industry product represents; but they are not entitled to the whole of it. A part belongs to the men who establish the plant, manage the business, pay the running expenses, and sell the cloth. The industry product, therefore, must be divided into two shares, one of which belongs equitably to the operatives and the other to the managers and owners. In 1880 the money represented by the industry product—that is, the enhanced value given to the raw cotton by manufacture—was divided as follows:

Operatives' share..... 44 per cent.
Managers' and owners' share.... 56 per cent.

Twenty years later, in 1900, the ratio of the labor share to the capital share was almost exactly reversed, the operatives receiving 57.2 per cent., while the managers and owners had only 42.8 per cent. The figures for the Lowell mills that year corresponded very closely with the figures for the State as a whole; but at times in the course of the preceding decade the industry product of Lowell was even more unequally divided, the larger share going

in every case to labor. In 1896, for example, the operatives took 79.07 per cent., while their employers had only 20.93 per cent.; and yet the latter, out of their diminished share, had to pay all the incidental expenses of the business, including office rent, bookkeeping, advertising, taxes, insurance, and expenses of sale. If the operatives were partners, instead of employees, of the stockholders, they could hardly expect the latter to establish and maintain the plant, take all the risks, pay all incidental expenses, and then give them—the operatives—nearly four-fifths of the industry product; and yet that is what the agents of the stockholders did in 1896.

The wages of labor in the Lowell mills may be low—and they certainly are low as compared with the earnings of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and plumbers in the building trades; but, in the judgment of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, they cannot be raised, under existing conditions of manufacture and sale. It is very unfortunate, therefore, that a comparatively small minority of union operatives should have forced a strike which is almost sure to fail, and which had no real justification in the facts and conditions of the case. The strikers have already lost, in six weeks of idleness, a sum of money that is equivalent to a reduction of 11.5 per cent. in their wages for a period of one full year; and the end is not yet. Such a result is deeply to be regretted by all who have the best interests of labor at heart.

Singers of To-Day

By William Ordway Partridge

Oh! Singer of to-day, this glorious hour
Is all for you and me—what shall it give
To us, and ask of fate—what splendid power
In brain and hand, what glorious right to live
Among our fellows, and to war with sin?
What quickening of the pulse as we aspire
To claim our right, and risk earth's joys to win,
To conquer self, and force it through the fire!
Give us this force, dear God, and evermore
Give us a deepening love of all our fellow-men;
Give us new insight—courage to explore
With all the tenderness of human ken
The lowliest heart that beats in human kind,
Its glory and its soul to seek and find!

Do Unions Restrict Earnings?

What Employers Think

In our issue of March 28 last we published the replies of seven prominent trades-union officials to the question whether their organizations fixed either a maximum wage or a maximum output for their members. All replied that every member of their unions was free to get as high wages as he could individually bargain for with his employer, and all but one replied that their unions put no limit upon the amount of work their members could perform during the prescribed working day. The limits upon output, it was claimed, were imposed only where necessary to prevent botched work or excessive strain upon the mass of the workers. In commenting upon the replies, we invited further testimony from readers who knew at first hand of union rules restricting individual effort and reward. We print below the noteworthy answers that have been received.—THE EDITORS.

I.—IRON-MOLDERS' LIMIT OUTPUT

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The published by-laws of Iron-Molders' Union No. 8, of Albany, N. Y., provide as follows:

Article X. Section 1. No member of this Association working *by the piece* shall be allowed to mold more than four dollars' worth in any one day or cast, and no member working by the day shall be allowed to work for less than three dollars. . . . Section 3. Any member convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Article shall be fined two dollars for the first offense, and *not less* than five dollars for each violation thereafter.

Since this rule was put in operation, advances have been made on piece prices, so that they are now twenty per cent. higher, and with this addition the limit of the earnings of a molder is \$4.80.

But few molders are able to earn in excess of this amount per day, but there are expert, quick-working men who are able to earn in excess of this amount, but are prevented from doing so by this rule.

Another rule of this association is that the ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall be one to eight. It has been demonstrated that this ratio does not supply the average reduction of the number of journeymen employed, by reason of deaths and journeymen going out of the trade, nor does it provide for the growth of business and population in this country. Consequently, there is a continued scarcity of good molders, and the young men who desire to learn the trade are prevented from doing so, and a monopoly created.

Albany, N. Y.

MANUFACTURER.

II.—PRINTERS FETTER MACHINE WORK

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I can cite an example where one of the great labor organizations has put limits on the earning capacity of its members. The machine scale for International Typographical Union 190 for the year 1896 contains this clause:

Sec. 7. No operator of a machine shall be permitted to work more than five days or nights in any one week. Provided, however, that this section shall not be in force during the six weeks of their apprenticeship.

While it is fair to add that this restriction is no longer enforced, its practical effect was to bring about indirectly what a maximum wage would have accomplished more directly. To say that a member shall work only five days in the week clearly limits his wages, for he cannot possibly, at so much per day, earn as much in five days as he could in six. The object of the rule, imposed as it was during the days of depression, was to make the work go round further, or, in other words, to give more members of the union a share in the limited employment to be had. But is that not the real object of most of the rules of the trades-unions? Do they not aim to control the labor market for their own members (1) by curtailing the infusion of new members through apprenticeship regulations, (2) by maintaining wages, and (3) by increasing the amount of work?

It may be said truthfully that the unions accept mechanical improvements and improved processes, but hardly that they welcome them; they seek always to secure additional concessions for them-

selves as the condition to their consent to the introduction of the new machinery. This, from their point of view, may be perfectly legitimate, as affording the only way for them to share in the material gains of inventive progress, yet where no such gain to them is possible they often throw their weight for the retention of antiquated methods that require more labor but distribute more wages. The International Typographical Union, for example, still prohibits everywhere the exchange of matter or matrices between printing-offices. It thus forces unnecessary duplication of composition that is unquestionably a social waste. Although such a rule increases the amount of employment for union card-holders, does it not restrict maximum output? Again, in many cities it fixes a different minimum wage for men performing the same work for different employers; *i. e.*, more for work on a newspaper than for work in a job office, although the job printer is subject to longer hours. In this case it is not gauging the minimum wage to the product of the average workman, but simply exacting what the traffic will bear, since a mere change of employers cannot make a difference in the output of the same workman.

The trades-unionists have good grounds for arguing that in the long run their organizations produce more efficient workmen and thus stimulate greater output with corresponding reduction in real cost. That the achievement, however, demands the sacrifice of a certain measure of individuality and independence is not to be denied.

R. U. S.

UNIONS ALWAYS LEVEL WAGES

To the Editors of The Outlook :

What happens when a union is formed in a city? Before the union appears there is a gradation of wages, dependent, for the most part, upon ability. Roughly speaking, there are perhaps three grades of workmen: (*a*) the most competent, (*b*) those of about average ability, and (*c*) the incompetent or less skillful. Each man is paid approximately according to his efficiency. Marked differences in skill are recognized by the workmen themselves, and they see the justice of the difference in wages. When the union is formed, a minimum wage is established which raises the pay of the unskilled man

to that of the man of average ability, but the men in the two higher classes get no raise. As soon as a favorable opportunity is discovered, the minimum wage is forced up again, perhaps to the wage of the most competent, but the skillful man gets no benefit from the raise. Even if wages go higher, the skilled man is classed with the unskilled. A carpenter is a carpenter and must receive a carpenter's pay. The action of the union is, therefore, a leveling process that discourages the acquirement of skill. To be sure, the employer may raise the pay of the skilled man, but when the employer is forced beyond what seems to him to be reasonable limits, he is not likely to raise salaries if he can avoid it. Several of the most skillful men I have ever known have refused to join a labor organization just because of this failure on the part of the union to recognize the superior value of a skilled man. I have known other skilled men who have joined only when forced to do so or seek for work in another city. Moreover, I have known unskilled men who have joined a union and had their pay increased to that of efficient workmen. Of course they are the first to lose their positions, but the union helps them to get others.

An organization that does not deal more discriminately with individuals should reform its methods. A few unions have done something in this direction; more should be encouraged to do so. An organization that reduces humanity to a dead level, or ignores the premium that civilization places upon individual skill, is not in accord with the spirit of our American democratic institutions. If this one weakness in the organization of trades-unions were remedied, they would become more stable and powerful, and the employers of skilled labor would think much better of them.

Peoria, Illinois,

Yours truly,

C. A. B.

THE MINIMUM WAGE BECOMES A MAXIMUM

To the Editors of The Outlook :

We may grant that the unions do not fix a "maximum wage," but is not the so-called minimum wage often, or, we may say, usually, placed so high as to be virtually a maximum? The President of the International Typographical Union

states that the "*minimum* wage is believed to be in accordance with the earning powers of the *average* printer."¹ Suppose that the rate is no higher than that which is due the average man, if the employer thus has to pay the *inferior* men for work they do not perform, he cannot afford to pay the best men according to their ability. Consequently, the result, except in very busy times, when a premium is paid to obtain men, is substantially a uniform rate—a condition which tends to bring all to the same level, without regard to relative skill, energy, or efficiency. The best workmen are obliged to help support the inferior.

This, you may say, is theory. Is it true in practice? I have in my files letters from employers representing seventy trades, and scattered through the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Boston, and many smaller places. In the building trades, which include carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, etc., I find from actual figures taken from pay-rolls that, on an average, slightly over one per cent. of the workmen employed, exclusive of foremen, receive higher than the union rates of wages. Averaging the approximate figures given me upon work before the unions came into power, it appears that about sixteen per cent. of the workmen then received a higher pay than the "going" rate of wages. Among other classes of workers it is more difficult to state definite

averages. In printing-houses, from the comparatively few figures, mostly from New York City, which I have been able to obtain, averages from some six trades show that about six per cent. of the workmen receive more than union rates. The only printer who seems to remember back to non-union days states that then about twenty-five per cent. received more than the standard wages.

There seems to be an almost universal feeling among employers that union rates are maximum in effect. It is noticeable—and this, too, is a matter of record, not theory—that, as the wage is raised by the union, fewer and fewer employees receive more than the minimum.

I am presenting this conclusion, drawn from actual facts, because I feel that while the unions may not directly fix a maximum rate of compensation, they do fix one indirectly, thus producing the state of affairs which you so ably deprecate in your editorial of March 28.

The more advanced unions are gradually overcoming their antipathy to the introduction of machinery. They have yet to learn that a large per capita production by hand labor does not, in the end, throw neighboring workmen out of employment, but decreases the actual cost of the articles produced so as to react with beneficent effect upon the workers themselves.

SANFORD E. THOMPSON.

Newton Highlands, Massachusetts.

Soldier Schools in the Philippines

By David Gibbs

IT does not appear to be generally known that our army in the Philippines, soon after a captured town or district had become sufficiently quiet, established public schools for the Filipino children, purchased and distributed school supplies, gave financial aid to poor towns, and detailed soldiers and others as teachers, who instructed the native teachers and the children in English. These facts have been set forth in the official reports of the Military Governor and the General Superintendent of Public Instruction of the islands, but have not received the

public attention they deserve, partly, no doubt, because the public mind has constantly been directed to exceptional cases of cruelty. Those actions showing a more general humanitarian spirit, such as every true American would wish to see in the army of his Nation, appear to have been overlooked. It should be remembered that many of our soldiers were wounded, and some killed, while doing acts of mercy for Filipinos; that the kindness of our soldiers during the war was in marked contrast to the previous experiences of the Filipinos in warfare; that this feeling has recently been more generally shown

¹ Italics are ours.

by the voluntary and often life-sacrificing work of army officers and men in trying to save the Filipino from the dread cholera, and that throughout the islands schools were established and taught or supervised by soldiers. President Roosevelt, in his Memphis speech, said: "Cruelties were committed here and there. . . . But these misdeeds were exceptional, and their occurrence in no wise alters the fact that the American army in the Philippines showed, as a whole, not only splendid soldierly qualities, but a high order of humanity in dealing with their foes." It is the purpose of this article to emphasize the establishment of the soldier schools as one of the ways in which this spirit of humanity of which the President speaks was expressed. The establishment of these schools showed the real spirit which dominated our army in dealing with the peaceful Filipino.

The idea of the soldier as a school-master is new in the history of warfare and of education. The honor of setting this precedent rightly belongs to the army of a people who give the highest place among its institutions to the public schools. How different is this picture of the soldier in the tropical school-room, toiling patiently with hundreds of little brown boys and girls, and instructing the native teachers that they may learn his own tongue, greeted along the street with smiles and "Hello, Maestro!" from happy little boys and girls—how different is this picture from that of the soldier in the Philippines which has so long been held before the public eye—the cruel, bloodthirsty, murdering man of war! Yet there were soldier teachers in nearly every army post in the islands, for public schools were established in the larger garrisoned towns by the voluntary efforts of sub-commanding officers, and taught, voluntarily and without extra pay, by soldiers detailed as teachers, in nearly every case very soon after these towns had been captured from the insurrecto army. The report of the Military Governor shows that there were more than one thousand such schools, attended by more than one hundred thousand children. This report also shows that nearly every important commanding officer was interested in this humanistic movement. This action, therefore, was not exceptional, and indicates strongly the

moral tone of the army as a whole, and shows in many hundred army posts and throughout the islands a kindly spirit toward the Filipino.

The story of the establishment of these schools is briefly told in the following letter from General Otis: "The primary schools established in the Philippines while the army exercised supervision of the affairs of the islands had their start in Manila shortly after the commencement of our occupation of the city. The natives expressed a desire to have schools for their children, and I directed a provost-marshal, General Hughes, to consider the subject, and to report what, in his opinion, might be accomplished with facilities on hand and attainable. As a result of his investigation and our subsequent conference, we detailed a soldier, Mr. G. P. Anderson, who had experience in the common schools in the United States, to take immediate charge of the elementary education in Manila. We reopened all the old school buildings and some others. We employed as teachers those formerly holding such positions, of whom the greater number were females, also Americans and others supposed to be competent to teach, and detailed soldiers when available to assist them. We exhausted all text-books in Manila received from the Spanish Government and purchased many others. The schools were very successful. Subsequently similar schools were organized in cities and towns very soon after Aguinaldo's soldiers had been driven out. The work was carried out through correspondence and report, and not through any prescribed general regulations. The orders issued from Manila headquarters were merely those detailing a superintendent, directing the detailing of soldiers as teachers, or for the purchase of books."

The official records of these schools are very incomplete, so that the number of soldiers serving as teachers is not known, but the number of schools organized and the attendance was large, as already indicated. The Military Governor states that \$104,251.87 was expended from the public civil funds for the purchase of school books and supplies, and that a greater part of these, together with those received from the Spanish Government, was distributed throughout the islands. Although some of these supplies were

inferior in quality, they were much better than those formerly in use under Spanish rule, and were of valuable assistance in securing later, under civil rule, more efficiently organized work.

In northern Luzon there were 479 schools, in southern Luzon 89 schools; in Panay 210 schools; and in Negros 59, Cebu 23, and Mindanao 45 schools. Dr. Atkinson, in his last report as General Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Commissioner of Education of the United States, commends the success of the schools of northern Luzon, of Cebu, and of Mindanao. Major J. A. Watrous, a paymaster of southern Luzon, Panay, and other Visayan islands, states that the soldier schools of this section of the archipelago were numerous, well attended, and important. In the section of central Luzon, including the old fighting provinces of Pampanga, Bulacan, and Bataan, of which the writer personally had charge, these schools had long been in operation, and were very important in securing the good will of the people and in forming a basis for the present system of instruction. In Pampanga General Grant reported fourteen schools, but did not include all the schools, nor those of Bulacan and Bataan, which were also under his charge. In Bataan there were schools in every important town, and the work in charge of Lieutenant Love was very effective. The attendance was larger than at the present time, although it was not compulsory. This was true of many schools in other provinces. These schools were very poorly supplied, and the work done in them was not often of excellent quality. Yet, however poorly equipped and taught, the establishment of these one thousand schools, with an attendance of about one hundred thousand children for a year or more before the present Department of Public Instruction was established, must have been of very great assistance in securing the present very successful status of this Department, with its 1,838 schools and 200,000 children.

Although these schools were not always well supervised, for the army officers were

not skilled schoolmen, yet here and there an officer gave them great attention and secured marked progress, and also occasionally some soldier developed into an excellent schoolmaster. The native teachers learned a great deal of English, so that when the American teachers came they were often able to assist in the elementary instruction in English. In one of the towns of my district, not reported by the commanding officer, besides the public soldier schools a private class was taught by an officer. That town furnished to the educational department last year eight efficient young teachers who could read, speak, and write English with considerable fluency and accuracy, all of whom had learned their English from the soldiers. The American teachers who went to these towns took up the work where the soldiers left it, and have continued it to its present very successful standing. The work of the soldiers, however, broke the ground. Their schools served to interest the people in the study of English, and to turn their minds from warfare to education. The commanding officers everywhere emphasized the necessity of having instruction in English, recommended the securing of American teachers from the States, indicated from their experience where these teachers were most needed, and gave much other information and advice which was of the greatest possible assistance in establishing a permanent system of public instruction under civil rule. Further, since the arrival of the American teachers, the army has in every way given its assistance, and shown kindness and courtesy to those who have come to carry out this great work begun by the humble efforts of the unskilled soldier. The fact, however, that the soldier made this effort, that he could thus be generous, sympathetic, and thoughtful for the future welfare of the race of his treacherous foe, that he was willing to teach and patiently toil with the children of his enemy, shows a spirit of which any nation might well be proud, and should give the name "soldier schoolmaster" a high place in the history of warfare.

Mr. Beecher on Reconstruction

The following letter from Henry Ward Beecher to the Louisville "Courier-Journal" is printed by us from the original manuscript. We do not know that the letter was ever published in the "Courier-Journal," though we presume it was, for the manuscript bears signs of having passed through a printer's hands, and is marked "save copy." It has come into our hands through the kindness of Major J. B. Pond, Mr. Beecher's lecture agent, to whom it belongs; and it is of historical interest as showing Mr. Beecher's views on the Reconstruction period after the Reconstruction period had passed and its fruits were known. We comment on this letter in our editorial pages.—THE EDITORS.

Louisville, Kentucky, March 30, 1885.

Courier-Journal:

The "Interview" published this morning in your paper, while in the main correct, has mistaken my views on one or two points which I beg permission to correct. The statement that I said that South Carolina might almost have been justified in rising against the voting colored population and massacring them is far from my feelings or opinions. The question before me and the interviewer was on the *counting* of votes. I said that in a case like Carolina I could well understand why the white people refused to count the votes fairly. I did not think that they were to be justified in a false count, or a suppression of the vote, or an intimidation of the voter. But I said that, considering the evils suffered under legislation of colored men, just emancipated, ignorant of government, late the slaves of white men, but now put over their masters by their numbers, taxing without wisdom, issuing bonds without skill or prudence, I did not wonder that the white population resorted to unfair means to suppress their foolish legislation. Even that was wrong in morals, and the savage idea that they were justified in massacre is a revolting sentiment.

Allow me to state explicitly my views of the past and present relations of the colored people.

I. The state of slavery in the South, before the war, with all its softening, was evil and only evil, both in its effects upon the blacks and the whites alike, and was, on the whole, both in morals and in political economy, exceedingly bad. A terrible price was paid for the destruction of the slave system; but it was worth to posterity a hundred times what it cost.

II. The putting the vote into the hands of an ignorant race was an astounding

event in political history. It came not from a belief of their fitness for suffrage, but from a conviction that it was *necessary for their defense*.¹ The tentative legislation of some of the Southwestern States, which under the form of vagrancy laws seemed intended to subject the colored people to essential slavery again, alarmed the North and led to defensory legislation.

But, audacious as was that faith in liberty and suffrage which led the West and the North to give full citizenship and political power to the emancipated, the result has shown that the colored people have not misused this power. I must say that colored voting since the war has been fully as wise as white voting was before the war. The colored people of the South, after becoming citizens, did not seek revenge nor mischief. They intended well. It was not their fault that many of the results were evil. It was bad enough for white citizens to see their late slaves led by foreign influence. It might be a political necessity—it was not any the less a thing grievous to be borne by their white fellow-citizens.

But where the emancipated were largely in excess of the white voters, it amounted in fact to the subjection of the white people to the legislation of the colored. And in those States where legislatures were in the power of the late slaves, and where Northern men, not always the wisest, led them on to foolish and wasteful legislation, increasing taxation and squandering the results of it, plunging the State deeply into debt by an unmerciful issue of bonds, it is not to be wondered that something like revolutionary methods were adopted, and that self-defense led men to violent resistance.

¹ The italics are Mr. Beecher's. The manuscript also contains the following paragraph, crossed out by pen, and therefore, we presume, crossed out by himself: "No man would have dreamed of putting the vote into the hands of emancipated Southern slaves except for their defense."

III. When, at a little later period, history, no longer under the influence of violent and heated passions, shall sit in impartial judgment upon this whole movement of the past quarter of a century, two results will stand out prominently.

(1) The admirable conduct of the slave population during the war, industrious, orderly, humane, and peaceful; their great bravery when the North made them a part of the army; their general good conduct after peace was established, and their thirst for education as the indispensable condition of good citizenship. Their future may not be what theorists predict, but it will be auspicious.

(2) The remarkable conduct of the white population of the South. Hurlled from political power, defeated in war, wasted in all resources, wounded in every household, in the loss of husband, son, or father; all industries subverted and to be refounded on a new basis—and, worse than all, to see their late slaves changing place with their masters and holding the reins of legislation under foreign leadership—is it wonderful that at such a revolution, convulsion rather, Southern citizens often mistook the way of duty, that some rude remedies of violence were practiced, that some counter methods of violence were attempted?

These things are not to be justified. But is it not now a matter of transcendent wonder that the evils were so few, and that the patience and self-control of Southern people so soon readjusted the whole industrial and civil economy? "I glory in a history which, with all its infirmities and blemishes, yet presents to the world the most notable instance of the force of self-government which has ever occurred in history!"

IV. Passing from city to city, and the prey of reporters, who report from memory, I am grateful to them that so few misconceptions of my language creep into their statements. On one or two points allow me to be explicit.

(1) I do not think it wise that the whites and blacks should mix blood. Yet it is their right and liberty to do so, if they choose. But it is to be discouraged, on grounds of humanity. But if it must be, it should not be illicit, but under the sanctions of marriage.

(2) The slaves are free. They must come under a universal law as to their social position. No legislation can put ignorance and knowledge on a level; indolence and industry, virtue and vice, rudeness and refinement. The household is to be free to choose or refuse its company. No obstruction should be put in the path of education. All opportunities for development should be sacredly kept open to every class; every encouragement given to industry, wealth, refinement, and good citizenship. After that society must be free, so far as legislation is concerned, to choose its own partnerships.

(3) The Atlanta "Constitution" makes me point out Mississippi as the great central State; I said Missouri, not Mississippi.

V. I was born in New England, but from my childhood I breathed the air of the whole continent. I was from my cradle a friend of the oppressed, of the poor and of the struggling. An anti-slavery man by the force of my lineage and of my inherited nature, I spared no energy in fighting against slavery and against that whole malarious political influence which exhaled from this Dismal Swamp.

When, by the supreme folly of Southern leaders, the war broke out, I gave my children to the army and myself to every influence at home and abroad which should give victory to the Federal army.

When peace came, with vigor I plead for mild settlements and against all bloody sacrifices. There had been blood enough shed. There must be no victims for the gallows, the sword, or the prison.

And now that a new era and a readjustment of all National questions has been reached, I am for the welfare of the undivided Nation, and I belong, in detail, to that party which shall best serve the interests of the whole land; I am not a slave of either. The party is my servant, I am not its slave. The Administration, with that strong and just man, Cleveland, at its head, has my hearty support and my full confidence, not because it is Democratic but because it is National, patriotic, and adapted to the exigencies of the hour. Should it fail in its National duty, I shall still seek the honor and welfare of this great Nation, but by another road.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Modern Bible Study—Its Aim, Methods, and Results

By Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D.

IS there such a thing as "modern Bible study"? or is this only a pretentious name for a nonentity? The word "modern" suggests to many minds both pretense and unreality. They distrust whatever calls itself modern, and especially if it pertains to religion. But this is as irrational as to trust what is ancient simply because it is ancient. No doubt the presumption is always in favor of the existing; the new is rightly challenged to justify itself. But all progress is made by the new justifying itself, if it is able to do so, and thenceforward taking its place as established, until it in turn is replaced by another new, and it by another; and thus man moves on in knowledge, attainment, power—in whatever makes up that great total that we call civilization.

No one doubts that there is such a thing as modern life—industrial life, for example, whose salient feature is machinery as distinguished from the bare hand. Machines sow and reap the grain, thresh it, grind it, transport it to the consumers. We may differ about the benefit of this. Some may think it would be better to return to broadcast sowing, reaping with the sickle, threshing with the flail, hauling with horses. Every labor-saving machine has been met with opposition, with gloomy predictions of loss of work, lowering of wages, ultimate starvation. But all such prophecies have been discredited by the event. Modern industrial inventions have proved beneficial alike to producer and consumer, to capitalist and laborer. They have made food, clothing, all the necessities of life, better, cheaper, more abundant.

No one doubts the modernness of the typewriter, the telephone, wireless telegraphy, the application of power in the form of steam, and more recently of electricity; and scores, yes, hundreds, of other devices that are daily modifying all the methods of industrial and social life. There is unquestionably some discomfort and some loss in adjusting one's self to

these novelties. Here and there a man may be found who refuses to meet that discomfort and that loss; who goes on writing his business letters with the pen, and sending his messages by errand-boys who must walk instead of riding bicycles. But he is soon left behind in the strenuous and incessant competition of the day; and while he avoids the temporary loss of readjustment, he meets ultimate loss that is inevitable and disastrous.

But back of all these modern inventions lies modern knowledge, whose characteristic is that it is scientific rather than philosophical. And it is inductive. It has been reached, not by speculating about what nature must be or should be, but by interrogating nature itself as to what it is. Simply close observation of phenomena has led to all important modern discoveries, from gravitation, with its corollary of the Copernican astronomy, to the circulation of the blood with its corollaries of the germinal origin of diseases, antitoxins, anæsthetics, and aseptic surgery. The heavens are what they have always been, but the superstitions of astrology have given way to the calm and accurate facts of astronomy. The earth is substantially unchanged, but geology has established its immense antiquity, and has at least begun to write an authentic history of the human race. Creation has been removed from the region of unaccountable and fantastic miracle, and the Creator shown to have worked, and to be still working, in accordance with definite, ascertainable laws. These laws have been so studied, learned, and classified as to establish the great truth that evolution is the divine method throughout all nature; and that what to ignorance seemed freak and accident and cataclysm is only the outworking of great forces uniformly and inviolably controlled. Inductive science has thus quieted human fears in the presence of natural phenomena, however portentous; has substituted definite knowledge of causes and effects for vague surmises and conjectures; has

given man priceless information about his own origin, powers, and possibilities; and especially has brought back the Creator into his creation, whence ignorance, fear, and superstition had banished him, and has enthroned him, not over a chaos of endless and hopeless conflicts, but over a cosmos of the most beautiful order under infallible and beneficent laws.

Now, modern Bible study is simply the application of the modern scientific, *i. e.*, the inductive, method to this book, or group of books, for such it really is. But before we can intelligently think and speak of the method, we must clearly understand the aim, of modern Bible study. This is identical with the aim of inductive science, *viz.*, to ascertain the truth. But has not that always been the aim of science? Theoretically, Yes; practically, No. It is not always the sole aim even to-day. Mingled with it is the desire to establish a theory; hence an intense longing that the truth discovered shall do this; an equally intense dread lest it shall not; and a resulting temptation of vast power to compel the discovered truth to fit into the preconceived theory. The genuinely scientific temper is by no means easily acquired, for it combines fine poise of mind, humility of intellect, indomitable courage, and exhaustless self-abnegation. The inductive student of nature must be honestly willing to learn and to accept anything that nature may reveal. Such willingness is more fundamental and essential to his task than even expert skill in observation. Lack of such willingness is the chief factor in the weakness and temporariness of so much scientific work. It always means haste in labor and prematureness in conclusions. A few facts are observed and verified. They establish a working hypothesis, but nothing more. The over-zealous student, however, announces a discovery—a conclusion—a law. From that hour he is committed to that law. He goes on observing; but his poise of mind is impaired or even destroyed. He is timid of finding exceptions to his law, eager to find confirmations of it. Only by the firmest resolution can he patiently and impartially find the facts, whether they establish his "law" or overthrow it. All the discoveries in nature that have stood the test of time and of full disclosure of all pertinent

facts have been made by men of the genuinely scientific temper, whose sole aim has been, neither to accredit nor discredit a hypothesis, but to learn the truth.

Precisely such is the aim of modern Bible study—to learn the truth. But has not such always been the aim? Have men ever studied the Bible for any other purpose than to learn the truth? Undoubtedly they have. Some for the purpose of finding contradictions and absurdities that would discredit it and release them from all obligation to heed its teachings. Some to confirm themselves in the belief that their personal opinions, or the doctrine and polity of their Church, have exclusive Scriptural authority. Others, and very many, for controversy, that they may demolish views or systems that they abhor. All such lack the scientific spirit; are warped by partisanship; and hence disqualified to study the Bible with the sole purpose of learning its truth, and with an unalterable determination to accept that truth whatever it may prove to be. Only one who is, in some good degree, of this brave, strong, self-denying disposition can reach the aim of modern Bible study.

Now, the aim largely determines the method, which, in general, may be defined as comprehensive in distinction from fragmentary. The Bible is a fact, a phenomenon, as is the earth, the firmament. The inductive student of the Bible does not come to it with a ready-made theory of what it must or should be; but he interrogates it as to what it is, as the astronomer does the heavens or the geologist the earth. He recognizes that he must know what this book is, and how it came to be what it is, before he can understand its teachings. Accordingly he studies it as a whole: the Gospels as a biography, or rather a picture, of Jesus, instead of here and there detached incidents of his life; the interpretation of him in Acts and Epistles, instead of here and there a striking sentence from St. Peter, St. John, St. Paul. He tries earnestly to get the historic point of view and the historic spirit, and to view in historic perspective the gradual disclosure of God in the life of the world, and in an especial way in the life of the Hebrew nation. He discerns in this national literature that we call the Old Testament

the priceless record of a racial development through the childhood of primitive and crude conceptions, the youth of increasing mental grasp and moral sobriety, to the manhood of an established government with coherent national life, producing great historians, poets, and the supreme ethical and religious teachers who bear the name prophets. And his method is literary as well as historic. He finds here historic narrative and there biography; here fiction, as in the parables, there poetry, as in the Psalms; here the most prosaic genealogical tables and the minutest sanitary rules, there the most interesting myths and legends. But throughout this wide diversity he finds an unflinching unity that discriminates this Hebrew literature from all other contemporaneous national literatures, which, superficially, it so closely resembles. That unity lies in the single purpose to disclose to the nation, and through it to mankind, the one only living and true God, the Jehovah of the Hebrews. This Jehovah is revealed first as the tribal God of Israel, with limited jurisdiction, like the ethnic deities of surrounding clans. Then as superior to them, as shown principally in his people defeating theirs in battle. Then as supreme over them—"worship him, all ye gods." Then as the universal and only God, while "all the gods of the nations are idols." All this time as Creator, Ruler, King; with now and then a glimpse of Fatherhood. But at length as Jesus, the saviour of men, in whom dwelt "all the fullness of the Godhead bodily;" who taught us to call Jehovah "our Father," and who said, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." And as the historic disclosure of Jehovah has moved steadily and majestically on from his first appearing in dim outline before the minds of the earliest patriarchs until he lived familiarly in Galilee and Judea as Jesus of Nazareth, so it has still proceeded through the Christian centuries as men have constantly learned more and more of the character, spirit, and purpose of Jesus, and as his disciples have made vital and effective his example and his teachings among mankind.

Such a book, viewed as a whole, modern inductive study, with open mind and eager heart, finds the Bible to be. Genuinely human in its variety of literature,

its historic movement, the individual impress of the men who wrote it; genuinely divine in its profound unity, its revelation of the supernatural element in human history, and, above all, its disclosure of Jehovah, the sole, sovereign, loving, redeeming God.

What, now, are some of the results of such a method of study pursued with the single aim of learning the truth?

First of all, a deepened reverence for the Bible. Only as it is thus inductively and historically studied, without bias, prejudice, or partisanship, does its genuine divinity appear. Only thus does it enable us to discern God moving amid all the discords and perplexities of human life, bringing order out of confusion, holiness out of sin, life out of death. If we find in the Bible only a collection of more or less interesting incidents about more or less worthy men; a storehouse of beautiful aphorisms and fine moral maxims; an armory of offensive and defensive weapons, to be used against the mass of men who differ from us and on behalf of the few who are our allies—then we shall find it so full of contradictions, discrepancies, what seem to our jaundiced minds absurdities, that it will be increasingly difficult for us to believe that it contains a revelation of God. But when we see Jehovah revealing himself in this book, alike in its prose and its poetry, its statutes and its romance, its sober history and its fascinating, spiritualized legend—everywhere striving to disclose himself to men in such beauty and glory, such mercy, gentleness, and love, as to win their confidence, allure them from sin, bind them to himself in loyalty and holiness—then, whenever we open the book, we shall feel ourselves in the very presence of God, and shall reverently and gratefully say, in devout hearts, "Speak, Jehovah: for thy servant heareth."

Such reverence will impel us to handle the Bible honestly. Not simply without prejudice and partisanship, but for the sole purpose for which it has been given, and in its obvious sense. In using it both for the nurture of our own religious life and for teaching and training others, we will always be careful to regard its historic perspective; not to import into the Hexateuch truth that belongs only in the Gospels or Epistles; not to try to

believe that the Levitical ritual is as valuable and as binding upon us to-day as the Sermon on the Mount. And we will treat reverently not only Biblical truth but Biblical language. Puns and quips and jokes about it we will carefully discountenance; and as well the current use of its phrases in senses that they were never intended to convey. When Habakkuk puts Jehovah's warning of penalty into writing, so that whoever reads it may run and escape, we will not make it mean that the letters are so large and distinct that one may read them while running. We will pause at the so-called "Mizpah benediction," so widely used by our young people at present, and which falls so sweetly upon the ear, "Jehovah, watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another," for we will know that, so far from being a benediction, it is a malediction, uttered with good reason against the crafty Jacob, whom Laban had learned to his cost that he could not trust out of sight. Ministers will not preach upon the rapidity of modern communication from a fragment rudely broken from its solemn and majestic context, "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye." Sunday-school teachers and parents will not try to enforce even so indispensable a virtue as self-control by the maxim, "Handle not, nor taste, nor touch," when they know that St. Paul sternly reproved exactly this in the Christians at Colossæ. No doubt the temptation is strong thus to make a convenience of the Holy Scriptures. No doubt the argument of a good intention in such perverted use is very plausible. Still, no one can go on in such use who has once gained from the inductive and historical study of the Bible the deep and abiding conviction that in the fullest sense God is in it, and that we must reverence it as the temple and shrine of Jehovah.

Moreover, such intelligent reverence for the Bible, arising from such study, and which can arise from nothing else, will save us from that deadly peril of literalism against which St. Paul warns us—"The letter killeth." His immediate meaning is that the new covenant, while lacking the letter of the old, has its fulfilled, completed spirit; so that to cling to the outer form of one is to miss the real value of both. It is a truth of universal

application. The literalist is always overlooking the heart of things. He is always trying to eat and digest the shell of truth while throwing away its kernel. But the inductive student, whether of nature or of Scripture, moves on through form to substance, knowing that only as he reaches the latter will he reach vital, indestructible truth. Augustine gave us the precious maxim, so often forgotten in the intervening centuries, "Scripture is the sense of Scripture." To realize this will save us from all fantastic methods of Bible study and teaching. Analysis of a lesson into three or four or five alliterated topics may aid memory; on this ground it is usually advocated and defended; but there are very few teachers wise and strong enough not to sacrifice exactness of truth to this captivating jingle; and to remember other than the exact truth is worse than to forget. Any scheme of study or teaching that exalts the letter above the spirit; that warps, however little, ascertained truth, in order to make it fit some favorite mold, is to be totally reprehended. No plea that it is interesting, holds attention, will not be forgotten, can justify it. Nor will any one urge such pleas who realizes that God is disclosed in the Bible, and who approaches and handles the Bible with the solemn, grateful, joyful reverence that the apprehension of this fact cannot fail to produce.

"But," it may be asked, "are the aim, method, and results of Bible study, as thus set forth, for the plain disciple and the average Sunday-school teacher, and not rather for the scholar and the clergyman? If they are scientific, are they not too difficult to be applicable and practical?" By no means. Just because such study is scientific is it plain; and, if not quite easy, certainly attainable by any purposeful and devoted Christian. Do you desire it? Then begin by emptying your mind of prejudice and prepossession, and your heart of passion. Approach the Bible with the sole aim of learning what it is and what it teaches. Courageously and gratefully accept all that it discloses to you. Soon the mists and clouds that have enveloped it will silently drift away. Its discrepancies will either vanish or cease to trouble you in the light of its divine unity. Its spirit will shine unmistakably through its letter. Down the

centuries that it covers you will trace the majestic footsteps of Jehovah, merging in due time in the human footprints, in the soil of Palestine, of Jesus of Nazareth. And everywhere along this great march of God through human history will drop the sweet odors of divine love and the flowers and fruits of human salvation. Having thus seen God, you can in turn reveal him. Having thus learned rever-

ence for the Bible, you can teach reverence for it. Having refreshed your spirit at the exhaustless fountain, you can carry its waters unsoiled and uncontaminated to others. Be brave, persistent, self-denying; be devout and prayerful; and you shall have the most blessed vision possible to mortals—the vision of God, your Father, of Jesus, your Saviour; while you study, love, reverence, and adore.

Dubious Wealth and Academic Ideals

By Arthur Reed Kimball

IN discussing, some two years ago, the dismissal of Professor Ross from the Leland Stanford University, the London "Spectator" said: "There seems to be little room for doubt that some donations have involved loss of freedom, and that a certain commercial atmosphere now envelops some American universities quite out of harmony with the essential academic idea. . . . We have regretted the pinched financial condition of Oxford and Cambridge, but we do not hesitate to say that we would rather see those institutions poor than shackled, free than rich."

This English comment fairly states a popular impression which has given rise to much recent discussion. In such discussion it has been largely overlooked that the restraint on academic freedom of teaching is not a new issue, but, as it is brought conspicuously before us to-day, is simply a new phase of an old issue. It is invested with an air of freshness because it is associated through immense benefactions with the startling possibilities of modern fortune-making, often by dubious methods. When one gets at the facts, however, one finds that what they disclose is not so frequently a loss of freedom as the presence of "a commercial atmosphere;" that the latter rather than the former should be emphasized. Indeed, it is open to question whether freedom of academic teaching is not immeasurably greater to-day than it has ever been, when we consider the weakening of the restraints once so rigidly imposed by the requirements of orthodoxy in theology and politics, especially theology. It is less than twenty years ago that a Republican stump orator of standing declared

in a speech in New Haven that it would be a good thing for the country to "have Yale College burned up" because of its free-trade teachings, and was but mildly rebuked by the stronger party organs. Yet Professor Sumner suffered far less immediate personal criticism for his extreme views on the tariff, which supposedly alienated wealthy protection friends of Yale, than for his use of Herbert Spencer as a class-room text-book, to which there was strenuous objection on the ground that it committed Yale to recognition of an arch-agnostic. Another still earlier incident is worth recalling because it brings out the distinction to which President Hadley called attention in his Lowell Institute lectures, between the right to independent thinking and the right to radical utterance. When the late Roswell D. Hitchcock first entered on his professorship at Union Theological Seminary, some years before the Civil War, he took advanced "higher criticism" ground, at least as regards Genesis, in his lectures to the students and even in the pulpit. The result was a storm of protest and criticism. Believing the time not ripe to press the issue popularly, Dr. Hitchcock abandoned his aggressive attitude, so restating his position as to put the emphasis where his faith was conventionally strong rather than weak. Thus, the storm having been quieted, there were left to him long years of fruitful influence in which almost without observation he gave Union a distinct set toward untraditional criticism, and ultimately leadership in the realization of full academic freedom of investigation and instruction in theology.

The judicious way in which Dr. Hitch-

cock met the issue nearly fifty years ago illustrates a rule which, with occasional exceptions, is doubtless true to-day under different conditions: That it is the man, not the instructor, who is restrained of academic freedom in his teaching. In other words, it is the method and manner of a deliverance, not the deliverance itself, which usually causes the trouble. For illustration, one may choose the most widely advertised case of all, that of Professor Ross, of the Leland Stanford University. A member of the investigating committee freely admitted in private conversation that the verdict condemning the university authorities was not, strictly speaking, a verdict on the issue of academic freedom, although it took that form, for the things which most provoked criticism were said, not in the class-room, but on the stump. Professor Ross was, through the bitterness stirred up, the victim of insinuations concerning matters unrelated to the ostensible issue, which made intervention by his confrères absolutely necessary for his vindication.

It is indeed encouraging to find that those informed at first hand, who know the unwritten history of the various recent attacks on academic freedom, entertain no serious fear of university invasion by dubious patronage, so far as it affects that freedom. Unfortunately, this is but one phase of the question, its least important phase. The real test comes when we consider the effect on academic ideals of accepting the gifts of dubious wealth, the risk of creating an atmosphere of commercialism distinctly antipathetic to those ideals. There was a time, and that scarcely a quarter of a century ago, when such a risk was negligible. That was a time when the college, not then a university, measured its needs in endowments by the thousands instead of by the millions; the time when the need was not pressing felt for the great instruments of scientific research, laboratories, observatories, museums, galleries, engineering and electrical appliances, and all that these involve, required in plant and equipment to-day by the modern university simply to "hold its own." It was back in the campaign of 1876 that President Woolsey, speaking for the candidacy of Mr. Hayes, referred to Mr. Tilden's "uncommon anxiety" to secure the Presidency

as a reason why it should be denied to him. Yale tradition has it that that phrase, owing to the changes rung upon it during the campaign, cost Yale \$7,000,000. Had Dr. Woolsey spoken with such a possibility in view, it is probable that he might still have used the phrase; might have regarded the silencing of Yale's President in a National crisis as a more serious handicap to its true career than the loss of a great endowment. In such a decision he would doubtless have had the sympathetic indorsement of the great body of alumni. At the very opening of his career President Hadley, with the huge bicentennial fund to be raised, declared that the final remedy for the trusts lies in holding the trust managers to a literal trusteeship, through public opinion, enforced, if necessary, by a social boycott. At once many alumni, whatever their view of Dr. Hadley's theory, deprecated his courage as injudicious, although it is to be noted, so far as the public is informed, that the fund did not, in point of fact, suffer in consequence, not a few trust managers being liberal givers to it. The difference in attitude was due to a subtle form of the new commercialism, not ignoble; an appreciation of the dominating need of great endowments, in Woolsey's day regarded as desirable but not indispensable. From the same sense of exigency, the hesitating president of another great university finally accepted from a representative of very dubious wealth a million, perhaps, for a special equipment, to which is thus attached forever the name of one who served a term in prison, though pardoned out and technically rehabilitated by a judicial declaration of the illegality of the sentence.

The college, says President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, should be a school of duty if "the business of the world is not individual success, but its own betterment." "Have I, a trustee for all the students who are ever to come here," said a college president to the writer, "a right for a scruple, merely my scruple, perhaps, to shut this door of opportunity, though, as you and others may say, it is to be opened by dubious wealth?" "No, I would not send my boy there without thorough investigation," said a father to the writer, referring to a university con-

spicuously favored by trust magnate gifts; "the atmosphere seems too unmistakably commercial." Here we have, pictured graphically, the many-sided conflict of duties and ideals due to a loss of ethical bearings in the overwhelming and revolutionary expansion of modern business. But one thing stands out clear in the confusion—that the university, like the college before it, must be more than a phrontistery, a different institution from a mere school of technique or research, if it is to prove "a savour of life unto life" for the education of the future. That is, the university must conserve the finest ethical traditions of the past and represent the highest ethical obligations of the present, or it will lose its place of leadership and forfeit the right to it. The university president, then, who sees in his trusteeship merely the obligation to improve the equipment for the individual success of the students, forgetting "the world's betterment," sacrifices the less to the greater. He overlooks an equal obligation of his trusteeship, that the university shall not, by the conditions on which it accepts a gift, be committed to approval or condonation of dubious means of acquiring wealth, nor, as President Pritchett puts it, to "recognition of a false measure of success."

We learn to appreciate how widely the conventional academic view, which puts first in importance the possession of adequate equipment, may go amiss of the popular view, as we come into touch with Lincoln's "plain people." Not many months ago the writer had for seat-mate in a crowded train a thoughtful man, who turned out later to be a railroad engineer. The talk fell, apropos of an item in the paper, on trusts and their methods. The manner, more than the matter, of what the engineer said in reprobation was impressive. He spoke without heat, but with strength of feeling. Then, turning back to the item—the record of some benefaction by a trust magnate—he simply added: "Those fellows think that they fool us. But they don't." The words came back often and again to the writer when, soon following, he went through the strenuous weeks of the Waterbury trolley strike. Back of the general sympathy with the strikers in union circles was a feeling among the more represent-

ative union men, not against wealth in itself, but against wealth acquired in dubious ways which society condoned. A protest to these men, good citizens and Americans, that their influence was being prostituted to the encouragement of every form of lawlessness and disorder, even murder, was invariably met with the question, "What are the other fellows doing?" Seizure of public franchises without remuneration, stock-watering, legislative corruption, cut-throat competition, monopoly charges, all the familiar phrases of indictment of high-handed trust methods, with a closing sneer at a generosity that "adds a cent to oil and gives a million to a university," were found to have a local application of extenuation and excuse. Not that the United Gas Improvement Company, which controls the Waterbury trolley system, and its gas and electric light plants as well, stood popularly convicted, so far as its Connecticut enterprises are concerned, on a single one of these counts. But it represented the dubious trust system of which such things are the natural fruit, and to which unionism alone, it was claimed, gives effective pause. Riots, terrorism, boycott, anything short of murder, were described as "unfortunate incidents" in a social war on the tyranny of dubious wealth, to be deprecated, indeed, but not, after all, to be over-magnified compared with other acts not so brutal but just as deadly to Americanism—acts which give those who commit them control in the world of business, high place among the socially elect, and even recognition in the inner circle of philanthropy, if they choose to pay the price.

Does this seem to be merely an insincere, overdrawn apology for a cause under abnormal conditions of strain and stress, exaggerating and distorting the ordinary attitude of these same persons under normal conditions, and hence of no value in determining the popular view, ethically, of a university which thrives on the bounty of dubious wealth? Those familiar with discussions of "unionism" will testify that they meet a like argument constantly in one guise or another. For example, in a recent contribution to "Collier's Weekly," Mr. Clark, of the Coal Strike Commission, the head of the Order of Railway Conductors, protests that unions should not be compelled to

incorporate until "healthy, reasonable, and fair" laws are enacted in place of laws "especially constructed and intended for corporations of capital," "for the purpose of evading or limiting responsibility." Mr. Clark's colleague on the Commission, Bishop Spalding, put the same charge, reversed, more tersely and strongly when he said in an address at Peoria: "Laws are not made for the great corporations." A still more significant recent witness, since he studied conditions in the large, is W. C. Steadman, of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades-Union Congress, one of Alfred Moseley's visiting commission of British workingman. Mr. Steadman reports that "unless something is done to conciliate labor in America, the trust system will bring on such an uprising as has not been witnessed for forty years."

This common attitude of unionism towards trusts, which it counts a form of most dubious wealth, may seem to bear but remotely on the gifts of such wealth for university endowment. Such a direct bearing, however, is shown in the "American Federationist," the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing the recent affiliation of the Chicago Teachers' Federation with the Chicago Federation of Labor. The article quotes Miss Margaret Haley as responding for the delegates of the teachers on their admission to seats in the Chicago central body: "The step we take to-day is going to save the public schools and the democracy of the schools." The article explains the menace to the democracy of the schools as due to the successful attempt of the universities "to compel the school course to conform to the university requirements, thus making public high schools mere feeders for the universities." The article charges that the public schools of the Middle West, "through the domination of the university," make use of text-books on political economy and civil government which teach a system inimical to trades-unions, and that "private universities attempt to steal a whole public school system." The article then quotes at length from the report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, concluding with this significant passage: "From San Francisco to Chicago, and extending to New York, comes the warning cry that privately endowed educational institutions must

teach in accord with private interests or cease to teach. Not only that, but the larger of these institutions, where thought must bend to private bias, seek to force upon the public schools text-books originating under the influence of that bias, and to compel the acceptance of their graduates as teachers without examination required from other teachers. . . . When liberty of thought is gone, other kinds of liberty must soon die."

This deliverance, all the more that it comes from a representative body of teachers, significantly marks the extent to which the association in the popular mind, however exaggerated or mistaken, of dubious wealth with university patronage may discredit the sincerity of university standards and aims. The great captains of education can be trusted, in the main, to protect freedom of teaching, so vital to them, however dubious the obligations they may seem to assume in accepting some of their endowments; and personally to represent to their students high ideals, though in instances they may seem to recognize "vulgar success," as Dr. Noah Porter used scornfully to call it. But a subtle, pervasive suspicion once in the air, the indefinite, insidious fear of the Greeks bearing gifts, largely escapes their notice. Such a popular suspicion, evidently, is the most serious possible impairment of the authority of university influence, attaching to the university itself and to the men whom it sends forth into the world to represent its ideals—and this at a time of flux, when the steadying influence of the university was never more imperatively needed. As Dr. Edward Everett Hale declared recently in a noteworthy sermon preached from a university pulpit, the great present need is that a new emphasis be placed on education in the sense of duty as central or fundamental. "We may say what we choose," Dr. Hale continued, "in ridicule or contempt of the mechanical side of Puritan training, as it shows itself in the traditions. What you and I know is that enough of them lived to God's glory to give a moral element to the whole legislation of the infant State, and that the hopeful element which we now call public spirit was the dominant element."

In attempting to restore education in the sense of duty to its place of honor,

the one central place in university life, so far as that place has been lost, there is a general principle that must apply to the acceptance of gifts. High ideals cannot coexist with dubious patronage. This is, of course, a principle of easier individual application, though requiring courage. That college professor pointed the way who quietly refused to be the guest of a well-known capitalist—not Mr. Rockefeller, it ought perhaps in justice to be added—because he regarded the capitalist's business methods as most open to question. Had the professor's college received the offer of a substantial gift from that capitalist, its disposition might have proved a far more difficult and delicate question. The clue to the answer would lie in the word "patronage." Would acceptance of the gift imply recognition of the giver as one of the "patrons" of the college? "I once accepted a very large sum from one of the 'shadiest' of modern speculators," said a college president to the writer. "But it was offered voluntarily for a general fund, and no one outside knew the name of the donor. Acceptance involved no recognition of his methods." "How about Jay Gould?" was asked. "Well," said the college president, "there you raise a very hard question to answer. A man's early business methods may have been most unscrupulous, while his later methods are most honorable. He may have decided, having once gotten a start, 'to clean up and live like a gentleman,' as a character in one of Howells's stories expressed it. Are you to stigmatize a worthy present because of an unworthy past? Had I been a college president between 1870 and 1880, and had Jay Gould then offered a gift to the college to which his name must attach, I should have felt bound to refuse it. After 1880 his methods were different—and the answer to such an offer then made might have been different too." The president's own answer was but half serious, although it did state a serious difficulty. He was really splitting hairs with himself. The world would never, he knew, draw so fine a distinction. It is

the penalty of the unscrupulous beginning of a notable business career that the past is seldom if ever "lived down;" that the beginning itself stigmatizes the career to the end, however different its later character. But the mention of Jay Gould's name suggested a concrete case illuminative of the whole question. Perhaps fifteen years ago, through the invitation of Miss Gould, who was actively interested, a conference of prominent Presbyterians, with the late Dr. John Hall presiding, was held in Jay Gould's New York home to further the work of foreign missions, a large sum being raised. The incongruity was so evident that wherever the wires carried the story the unskillful laughed and the judicious grieved. To-day Miss Gould is by a universal verdict acclaimed perhaps the foremost woman of America for her self-sacrificing devotion and wise and generous benefactions in answer to every appeal "to lend a hand." The Gould money is the same, at least in its original source. But in passing rightfully to the new ownership, responsibility for its origin has ceased to attach to it.

The whole question must, then, turn, not on the kind of money given to a university, its "dubiousness," as some would say, but on the way in which it is given; on whether, thus given, it will advance or frustrate the purpose for which the university exists. "We are not training diletanti," recently said a great educator in addressing a gathering of his fellow university alumni; "we are not training specialists; we are not even training 'professional' men pure and simple. We are training citizens of a free commonwealth, of a Christian commonwealth; and every influence, outside of the class-room as well as in it, which makes for public spirit and for training in this citizenship must be cherished and conserved." Is the gift of dubious wealth so offered as to make for or against these ideals? as to ignore or recognize "the false measure of success," in President's Pritchett's pregnant phrase? as to raise or "debase the moral currency," his quotation from George Eliot? That is the test.

The Life of a Publisher¹

THE story of a worse than orphaned boy; of a boy deserted by his father, and found sobbing alone at night in the market-place of Bremen by a great-hearted man; the story of how this poor boy, thus rescued and adopted by Herr Rulffs, became in time the famous publisher, the close friend of Wieland and Schiller—this is the story of Goschen's life; and this surely is worthy reading for us in this republican land. Goschen never forgot this episode in his boyhood, and many a poor boy was helped on his way afterward by the renowned publisher, while his infinite gratitude to Rulffs conquered every obstacle and saved his foster-father from poverty and prison.

Leipsic, the center of the book trade in Germany, had drawn to itself many men of distinction. As bees to flowers, un-faillingly came men of genius to Leipsic. Here Goschen lived ten years, winning by his vivacity and charm many warm friends, who later on helped him in his career. But not to his friends alone; not to the 3,000 thalers lent him by Körner to start him as a publisher on his own account; but to his indomitable perseverance, to his immense industry, to his unflagging enthusiasm, and to his charming personality, Goschen's remarkable success was due. How great that success was we may judge from the fact that within two years of his start he had secured the names of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Lessing, and Klopstock to appear on his Publisher's Catalogue for the great Easter Book Fair of Leipsic!

With all his fame, Goschen never became rich. On the warmest possible terms of friendship with most of his authors, he voluntarily increased the promised honorarium if the book sold well, and advanced the money agreed on, in many cases where he could ill afford it. He was always thrifty, always anxious to invest his savings in his business. Once he countermanded the order for a lamp because he feared it an extravagance.

His gift for work almost amounted to genius. Sixteen hours a day he reckoned no hardship. With his own hand he personally examined every sheet of Goethe's collected works.

But, alas! the devastating wars of Napoleon swept away the result of all these years of unremitting toil. "Who can buy a book," said Goschen, "when no one has money for bread!" With patriarchal benevolence he kept his printing works open; for he could not turn away his faithful printers bound to him by forty years of friendship. How his men loved him an incident will tell. The great Fair was coming on, the promised book could not be finished. For three consecutive nights those devoted servants worked. And when the book was handed to him completed, "all had tears in their eyes when they saw his happy emotion."

At thirty-five he plunged madly into love, and five years after his marriage we find him addressing a letter to his wife as "My heavenly Jette." Their home life, with their ten children, his dependents, and their frequent distinguished guests, was well-nigh ideal.

As a character, Goschen was extremely interesting and lovable; as a publisher he was quixotically high-minded and generous, while his efforts to attain typographical perfection gave him world fame; but, after all, his connection with men of genius, and with the Weimar group in particular, is the point of deepest interest to us.

With Wieland, the "Nestor of German Literature," he was almost on terms of blood brotherhood. Their first meeting was noteworthy. Wieland showed marked impatience at the entrance of Jean Wieland, who merely smiled and withdrew. "What a noble wife you have!" cried Goschen, enthusiastically. "Young man," said Wieland, his face transfigured with joy, "your keen discernment of the value of this woman makes you my friend forever." At a time when "nature seemed a compound of volcanoes and moonlight" even Wieland, the apostle of the Aufklärung or Renaissance of Reason, even Wieland is sentimental. His supreme merit,

¹*Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen, Publisher and Printer of Leipzig, 1752-1828.* By his Grandson, Viscount Goschen. In 2 vols. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

however, consists in his forcing upon the German people, beginning with the aristocrats, the use of the German language. To these French-speaking, French-reading Germans he gave politics, social science, folk-lore, epic poems, the masterpieces of antiquity, all in their native tongue. For years the tutor, then the counselor, of Karl August, Duke of Weimar, his generous soul showed no envy at the appearance in Weimar of the great Goethe, so surely to eclipse him. "My soul is as full of Goethe as a dewdrop of the morning sun." "To-day I have seen him for the first time in his complete splendor, in his complete beautiful humanity. In a moment of ecstasy I knelt down beside him, pressed my soul to his heart, and worshiped God!" So writes Wieland of Goethe. "A cross between Socrates and Horace," he calls himself.

Another warm friend of Goschen's was Friedrich Schiller, the poet of freedom and revolt. His youth "dreary and joyless," an incessant revolt against tyranny; his manhood harassed by illness and debt, what wonder that nearly every one of his dramas was a protest against tyrannical oppression! Into his anxious life came a ray of light impossible in this prosaic twentieth century. An unsigned letter of appreciation from four unknown but loving admirers—and gifts! feminine gifts as well as masculine! A pocketbook worked by her own needle from one, portraits of the four from another, and music written for one of Schiller's poems! Then followed the exchange of rhapsodical letters. "It is the sweetest refreshment of my joyless existence that my soul can float around yours." They induce him to move to Leipsic, and he is sunned and stimulated in their love. One of the four, Goschen's friend and partner, Körner, soon to marry one of the maidens, Minna Stock, became his friend for life, and gave him for years a charming home in his own house. The wise criticism of the generous, high-minded Körner was as grateful as his financial aid to the storm-tossed poet.

From a twentieth-century American point of view, Germany of the eighteenth century seems undeniably queer—Germany, "where sewers were undreamed of, and a post-office was merely a vision," where "letters were written to be read in

circles, and were shown about like the last new novel." Their explosive declamation, their rhetorical outbursts for liberty, seem to us theatric. The difference in literary earnings is marked. Schiller had hopes of a comfortable home if his brains could bring him in a few hundred dollars a year. With us a "sweet girl graduate" gets as many thousands from her literary efforts.

With every work of his genius, Schiller's fame increased; always the idol of the people, it is pleasant to see honors heaped upon him; a professorship at Jena, a marriage with the lovely and most devoted Charlotte von Lengefeld, a pension from Karl August, a title of nobility from the Emperor! Can this indeed be Friedrich Schiller whom we see driving in his own carriage?

His meeting with Goethe at Weimar, Grimm calls the one real event in Schiller's life. Henceforth these two were inseparable. Together they published "Die Hören" and "Die Xenien"—the latter a series of wild invectives against those who did not appreciate the former. Schiller visits Goethe with a stipulation that he may go to bed if his pains become unbearable. Goethe, visiting Schiller, discovers in his absence a heavy, displeasing odor. This proves to be a drawer full of decaying apples, without which Schiller cannot find inspiration.

Could greater contrast be than between Schiller and Goethe? Schiller, the apostle of revolt, the visionary; Goethe passively accepting everything offered by Fate. "Instead of making himself unhappy with the politics of Europe, he made himself happy studying the poetry and history of the East. Compare Schiller's red hair, hollow chest, and knock-knees with Goethe's godlike form! Even in death the perfection of Goethe's body moved his faithful Eckermann to tears. His person harmonized with his devotion to beauty. "No reformer" he, "but a poet whose religion was beauty." True it is that those "immoral jades" Clärchen and Kättchen were harder by far to create than Schiller's idealized heroes. Yet "Goethe's poems do not, like Schiller's, beget deeds. Deeds are the offspring of words; and Goethe's pretty words are childless."

The Prince who gathered together at

Weimar these great ones was Karl August, Grand Duke of Weimar. In simplicity of taste he was like Goethe. His generosity can be seen in his readiness to part with an ancestral snuff-box or a diamond ring to help a needy poet. While it was comparatively easy to bring great men to Weimar, only a rare nature could so have

fascinated these men of genius as to compel their stay. In this haven of rest, "talking of lovely things that conquer death," ended Schiller's stormy youth. From here Goethe tried "the Great Beyond."

So was this tiny court of Weimar raised to a fame second only to that of Berlin.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Ancient Coffers and Cupboards: Their History and Description from the Earliest Times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century. By Fred Roe. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 10×13 in. 128 pages. \$12, net.

In this magnificent volume the attention of the reader is first of all attracted to the wealth of fine illustrations picturing coffer, credences, almeries, armoires, cupboards, and cabinets, from the Dark Ages to the end of the sixteenth century. As here shown, the distinctions among these articles become clearer than before. We see that a coffer was a box of great strength intended for the preservation and transportation of weighty articles; its front was generally formed of but a single panel. A credence was a combined table and cupboard; it might or might not be used for ecclesiastical purposes, though the name is now exclusively applied to articles for religious use. Almeries were food-lockers of various kinds. Armoires were great presses or wardrobes. A cupboard was a modification of an armoire, having a recessed superstructure. Finally comes the cabinet, much smaller than the foregoing—a nest of drawers inclosed by folding doors. The text treats all these with great detail and with commendable clearness. A particularly interesting feature is the author's account of that divergence which took place between the architectural styles of France and England due to the rise in the latter country of Perpendicular Gothic.

Archbishop Temple: Being the People's Life of the Right Hon. and Most Reverend Frederick Temple, P.C., D.D., LL.D. By Charles H. Dant. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 243 pages. \$1.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Bookbinders and Their Craft. By S. T. Prideaux. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6½×9½ in. 299 pages. \$12.

In a limited edition of five hundred copies are reprinted eight papers on various aspects, historical and practical, of the bookbinder's craft. Some of the papers are, "Some English and Scottish Bindings of the Last Century," "Les Relieurs Français," "Design in Bookbinding," "Early Italian Bindings." Miss Prideaux was a pupil of the late Mr. Cobden-Sanderson at his famous Dover bindery, and has become one of the best known and most successful of English binders. Her

ability as a maker of fine bindings, her wide knowledge of the history and traditions of the art, and her fine perception of its artistic requirements and possibilities, make whatever she writes of interest and value to book-lovers. The book is illustrated with fine reproductions of old bindings, and is admirable in typography, printing, and binding.

David the Hero. By Sarah Dickson Lowrie. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 237 pages. \$1, net.

Primarily intended for a child, the ten pictures here presented, drawn from the life of David, son of Jesse, may well find favor in older eyes. Instead of a continuous narrative, the author has discriminatingly chosen the principal events in David's career, around each one of which she has woven a charming story.

History of Modern Europe (A). By Merrick Whitcomb. Illustrated. (Twentieth Century Text-Books.) D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 361 pages. \$1.10.

A clear compendium of the events which have shaped the Europe of to-day—the author following the true rule of historical perspective by devoting as much space to our own century as to the three that preceded. Dr. Arnold's protest against the usual tendency of histories to magnify the events of the remote past and minimize those influencing undetermined policies is gradually bearing fruit. No student who uses this excellent text-book will have to make the confession of a brilliant graduate of a New England college that "my knowledge of history ends with the Reformation."

Leonardo da Vinci. By Dr. Georg Gronau. Illustrated. (The Popular Library of Art.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4×6 in. 190 pages. 75c, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Life and Letters of Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., D.C.L. By his Son, Arthur Westcott. Illustrated. In 2 vols. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. \$5.

Reserved for later notice.

Michael Angelo Buonarroti. By Charles Holroyd, Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art. With Translations of the Life of the Master by his Scholar, Ascanio Condivi, and Three Dialogues from the Portuguese by Francisco d'Ollanda. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×8 in. 347 pages. \$2, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Modern Obstacle (The). By Alice Duer Miller. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 273 pages. \$1.50.

A clever novel of New York life. Brilliant in point of humorous portrayal of distinctly real and enjoyable characters, yet sympathetic and serious in its very original manner of dealing with one of the gravest problems in modern American society.

New International Encyclopædia (The). Edited by Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D., and Frank Moore Colby, M.A. Illustrated. Vol. IX. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 7x10 in. 953 pages.

On the "Polar Star" in the Arctic Sea. By His Royal Highness Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi. Translated by William Le Queux. In 2 vols. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 in. \$12.50, net. (Postage 72c.)

It will be remembered that Captain Cagni, of this expedition, surpassed Nansen's "farthest north" by a short distance. Lovers of narratives of Arctic travel cannot fail to feel the strongest interest in these two finely printed and illustrated volumes. We reserve a full review for a later issue.

People of the Whirlpool. From the Experience Book of a Commuter's Wife. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 365 pages. \$1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Picciola. By X. B. Saintine. Edited by O. B. Super. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 222 pages.

Philippine Islands, 1493-1803 (The). Translated from the Originals. Edited and Annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Vol. III. The Arthur H. Clarke Co., Cleveland, O. 6x9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 317 pages. \$4, net.

Philosophy 4: A Story of Harvard University. By Owen Wister. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4x6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 95 pages. 50c.

Mr. Wister's jolly and immensely human story of college life is here published as one of a series of little books of fiction, admirably suitable for slipping in the pocket when one starts on an outing.

Pioneers of the West: A True Narrative. By John Turner. Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 in. 404 pages. \$1.50.

This is an intimate and not too vivaciously written account of pioneering experiences. However, it gives valuable descriptions of life among the Indians, the blizzards, the forest fires, and other disasters, and also in the harvest fields, homes, schools, and churches of the West.

Puerto Rican and Other Impressions. By William James. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 in. 100 pages. \$1.50, net.

In one of the earlier verses in this volume the author pertinently and persistently, if somewhat unmelodiously, records this query: "Why should I speak?" Candor compels us to state that, in our opinion, neither here nor in any previous or subsequent selection does he answer his own question, or give good and sufficient reason for the publication of a hundred pages of very mediocre verse.

Psychology and Common Life. By Frank Sargent Hoffman, Ph.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5x8 in. 286 pages. \$1.30, net.

Professor Hoffman has here popularized with remarkable clearness a recondite subject, con-

cerning some particulars of which there is an increasing and unsatisfied curiosity as well as no small amount of misconception and delusion. He is familiar with the "Proceedings" of the Society for Psychical Research, and with other literature dealing with the subject, both scientific and charlatan. His book will not only interest the curious, but will be found to illuminate the educational, ethical, and hygienic bearings of a sound psychology. While critical, it is fair, and holds, in general, a just balance of appreciation for both sides of a mooted question. While exposing the extravagance of "Christian Science," Professor Hoffman judges that "in the future one of the chief methods of treating disease will be a mental one." His estimate of hallucinations, in close accord with the dictionary, is that they are based on facts external to the imagination, but are simply misinterpretations of such facts. This is not fully reconcilable with the results of the famous census of hallucinations made some ten years since by the Society for Psychical Research. This clearly established (see the "Proceedings" for August, 1894) that there are such facts as "veridical," truth-telling, apparitions of deceased persons at or near their death hour. Some hallucinations are certainly not misinterpretations of external signs. The classical discrimination made at the end of the sixth book of the *Æneid* is exactly in line with the results of that scientific census.

Representative Art of Our Time, with Original Etchings and Lithographs and Reproductions of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, Pastels, etc. Edited by Charles Holme. Parts IV. and V. Published by the International Studio, 67 Fifth Avenue, New York. Complete in 8 Parts. Each \$1, net.

The fourth part of this interesting series contains an article by Walter Shaw Sparrow on the Development and Practice of English Water-color, with reproductions in color of a characteristic oil painting by Claude Monet, an etching by D. Y. Cameron, an oil painting by Sir George Reid, water-colors by Francis E. James and H. Cassiers, and a striking auto-lithograph by Frank Brangwyn. Part Five contains an essay by Dr. Hans W. Singer entitled "The Value of Line in Etching and Dry-Point." The most important of the six pictures in this installment is an etching by Joseph Pennell of the Bridge of St. Martin at Toledo.

Representative English Comedies: With Introductory Essays and Notes. An Historical View of Our Earlier Comedy and Other Monographs by Various Writers. Under the General Editorship of Charles Miles Gayley, Litt.D., LL.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 in. 686 pages. \$1.50.

The initial volume in a series which aims to collect and present representative specimens of English comedies, chosen for their importance in the history of comedy, for their literary quality, and for their dramatic value. These comedies are to be accompanied in each volume with monographs dealing with the authors and plays, with outlines of the dramatist's life, an account of his contributions to comedy, and an estimate of the value of his production. The present volume, which opens the series, presents a historical view of the beginnings

of English comedy, and includes work by Heywood, Udall, Stevenson, Lyly, Peele, Greene, Porter, and a chapter on Shakespeare as a comic dramatist, by Professor Dowden. In the case of each dramatist an account of his life is given, with a report of the play, the conditions under which it was written, and its significance. The volume is prefaced by an elaborate essay on the beginnings of English comedy by Professor Charles M. Gayley. The series will be treated at length at a later stage.

Semanoud. By H. Talbot Kummer. Richard G. Badger, Boston. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ in. 45 pages. \$1.

Sir A. Henry Layard, G.C.B., D.C.L. *Autobiography and Letters from his Childhood until his Appointment as H. M. Ambassador at Madrid.* Edited by the Hon. William N. Bruce, with a Chapter on his Parliamentary Career by the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Otway. In 2 vols. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ in. \$7.50, net.

Sir Henry Layard died in 1894. A sufficient time has elapsed, one would think, for the preparation of a complete biography. Hence the present publication will disappoint many, since it deals with Layard's life only as far as his appointment as Ambassador to Spain. The work comprises an autobiography and letters; but the autobiography stops between 1852 and 1869, the period of Layard's Parliamentary career and of his exhaustive study of Italian art. While he left a full account of his embassies in Madrid and Constantinople, he desired that the account should be published only "when those who might be injured or offended by it had passed away." That time not yet having arrived, the present work terminates in 1869; but we are glad to note that a sketch of Sir Henry's career as a parliamentarian forms a separate chapter, written by his friend and colleague Sir Arthur Otway. Though Layard was eminent as politician and diplomatist, his fame rests chiefly on his great distinction as traveler and archæologist. An account of his work as archæologist has already been given to the world by himself. His well-known books on Assyrian discoveries are also fragments of his autobiography. Hence in the present work the first part of the autobiography is of special interest, whether Sir Henry writes of his family history and childhood, of his legal studies, or of his early journeys—before he was twenty-three he had, with scanty means, traveled widely on the Continent, while before he was twenty-five he had taken part in the tribesmen's armed resistance to Persian tyranny. Sir Henry's picture of Bagdad deserves particular mention, and so does his description of manners and customs in Bosnia, Serbia, Salonika, and Constantinople. It is not such a far cry from the period of his service in the Balkans to the unrest there of to-day. Incidentally we find this tribute from him to the work of American missionaries in Albania half a century ago: "They . . . were a most zealous, devoted, and learned body of men. They had spread themselves over the greater part of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Asia and in parts of Persia . . . and had everywhere opened schools. . . . I was intimately acquainted with many of them in Constantinople and elsewhere

in Turkey, and received much kindness from them. After long struggling against opposition . . . the labors of the American missionaries were rewarded by no inconsiderable success. To them may be attributed in great measure the movements which have since taken place in European Turkey and Armenia in favor of national independence and against the rule of the Turks."

Spiritual Power at Work: A Study of Spiritual Forces and their Application. By George Henry Hubbard. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 343 pages. \$1.25, net.

Mr. Hubbard is convinced that something is wrong in the Church, else virile minds would be attracted to it, as they are not. Enough is not demanded in the way of manly service and heroic endeavor. The yoke is made too easy, the burden too light, and so the Church is feminized in type, the liberal as well as the conservative Church. Conditions of membership must be made more exacting, preaching more virile. These things have been said before, notably in Professor Coe's books. Mr. Hubbard, however, deals in generalities, except in emphasizing temperance work and missions abroad. What heroic tasks the Church should undertake to attract the co-operation of manly souls in abating the burdens, waste, and evil of social life he does not undertake to say. But he very justly insists that "the cultivation of the corporate [and this includes the civic and political] conscience is one of the most vitally urgent tasks of the coming age." The "new evangelism" which he calls for lays greater emphasis on the individualistic than on the social aspects and interests of religion. A baptism of the Spirit, no doubt, is the great desideratum, but such as impels the receivers of it to the work of social righteousness pointed out in Jesus' preaching at Nazareth. This will furnish enough in the way of heroism and self-denial to meet the conditions which Mr. Hubbard requires to draw strong men into Church fellowship.

Spoils of Empire (The): A Romance of the Old World and the New. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 421 pages. \$1.50.

To those who find attractive reading in the blending of historic fact and romantic fiction, this spirited tale of love and adventure during the Conquest of Mexico will make effective appeal. And the reader who commonly avoids books of this order because of their proneness to anachronisms and other inaccuracies, finding his prejudice disarmed by the knowledge that the author is himself a historian of repute, will yield also to the charm of this rare union of imaginative writing and authentic utterance.

State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand. By William Pember Reeves. In 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ in. Per set, \$7.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Temple Bible (The): Ecclesiasticus. Edited by N. Schmidt, D.D., LL.D. Maccabees I. and II. Edited by W. Fairweather. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. $4 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Per vol., 60c., net.

This edition, having been carried through the canonical books of the Bible, is going through

the Apocrypha. Little as one may care for the Apocrypha as a whole, the present volumes are specially attractive, Ecclesiasticus as an elaborate treatise on practical morality, Maccabees for its history of the great struggle of the Jews for religious liberty in the second century B.C.

Trent's Trust and Other Stories. By Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ in. 264 pages. \$1.25.

Again one wonders and admires the evenness of interest which Bret Harte maintained almost to the day of his death in writing stories of the Californian life he knew a generation ago. In this posthumous collection, for instance, the very best of the tales (and none are of inferior quality) are the two dealing with our old friends Jack Hamlin the gambler and Colonel Starbottle the gallant attorney and duelist. The most ambitious story in point of length and plot is that which gives the book its title. Bret Harte's genius deserves even higher recognition that it has received; his reluctance to attempt new themes or to essay elaborated novels in a way put him to disadvantage in competing with newer fiction-writers, but his work both in substance and style has the appreciation of a wide circle of judicious admirers; it was never hurried or feverish; it always had, and in these tales continues to have, literary poise and force.

Where Town and Country Meet. By James Buckham. Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 241 pages. \$1. net.

This delightful nature-book, which should add to Mr. Buckham's already established reputation, is in the form of a series of thirty charming essays, through each one of which he carries the reader, with the advancing year, in "a devout processional or peripatetic worship of nature."

Where, When, and How to Catch Fish on the East Coast of Florida. By William H. Gregg. Assisted by Capt. John Gardner. Illustrated. The Matthews-Northrup Works, Buffalo. $6 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ in. 267 pages. \$4. net.

A sort of fisherman's gazetteer and natural history combined, alike interesting to the disciple of Izaak Walton and the student of zoölogy, and no doubt a valuable addition to the literature of its class, both in point of matter and illustration. The colored plates are particularly fine, and there is a map at the back of the volume in addition to the geographical information incorporated in the text.

Wood Folk at School. By William J. Long. (Wood Folk Series.) Illustrated. Ginn & Co., Boston. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 188 pages.

This volume is the fourth in a series of books for children's home and school reading—books which have positive fascination for younger readers. In the book before us Mr. Long has put together some of the animal studies contained in his "School of the Woods," omitting all theoretical discussions or essays because, as he says, these have no place in a school reader. For the same reason, this is not the time to discuss the differences in theory between Mr. Long and (to some extent at least) others of the more recent writers about

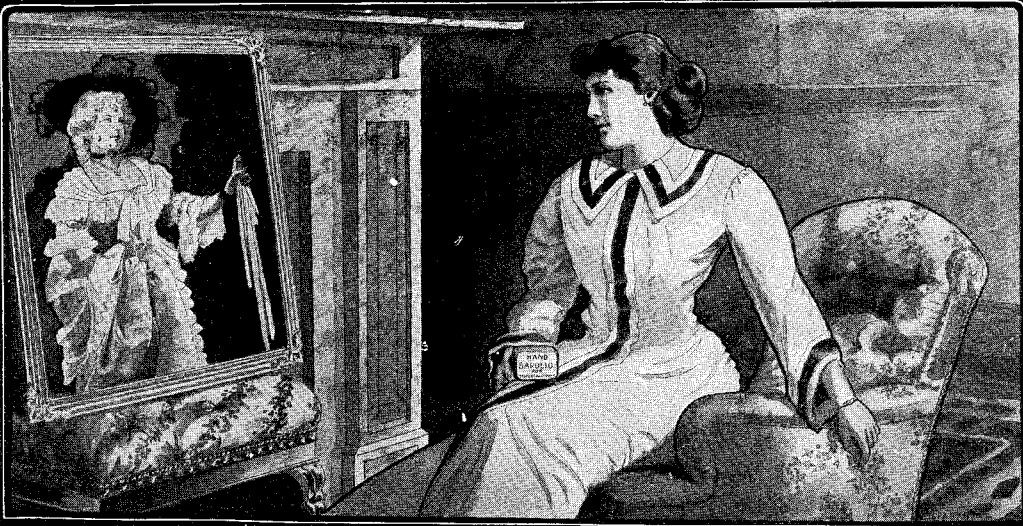
animal life, on the one hand, and on the other the school of nature writers represented by Mr. John Burroughs. For an extremely interesting presentation of Mr. Long's views we may refer our readers to his article in the "North American Review" for May. Here we will only note that Mr. Long in his preface states that the incidents have all passed under his own eyes and are recorded just as he saw them from tent or canoe. One of these little stories, "When You Meet a Bear," appeared in The Outlook's Recreation Number of last year—and this leads us to specially commend to our readers' attention another article from Mr. Long's pen which will be found in this year's Recreation Number—next week's issue of The Outlook. Theories aside, no one can possibly fail to recognize in these talks about fawns, bears, deer, fish-hawks, porcupines, and other "beasts of the field and birds of the air," a quite unusual skill in narrative and a delightful sense of the life of all outdoors. The book is carefully and well illustrated.

World and the Logos (The). By Hugh Miller Thompson, S.T.D., I.L.L.D. (Third Edition.) Thomas Whittaker, New York. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 78 pages. 75c.

It was hardly worth while to put in print this fresh edition of addresses dated in 1885 without reckoning with the advance of thought—scientific, religious, and philosophic—that has since been made. The thesis here maintained, that the universe is both reasonable and moral, is true enough, but the charges brought against science are overdrawn and need revision. The Kantian rigorism which maintains that an action to be in the highest degree commendable "should *not* be useful, nor pleasurable, nor in any way of benefit to the doer," is a still more singular survival of a mode of thought that was antiquated when these lectures were first uttered.

Works of Lord Byron (The): A New Revised and Enlarged Edition. Illustrated. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M.A. Vol. VI. Poetry. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. 612 pages. \$2.

This volume Mr. Coleridge devotes to "Don Juan," collating the text from the original MSS., which are in possession of Lady Dorchester and Mr. John Murray, fourteen stanzas of the Seventeenth Canto being now published for the first time. When the preliminary announcement of this important edition was made, it was proposed to include all Lord Byron's poetical works in six volumes, corresponding to the six volumes of Letters already published; but the great mass of new material incorporated in the introductions, notes, and in various other forms has extended several of the published volumes to a disproportionate size, and a seventh volume, completing the work, will be issued, and will contain occasional poems, epigrams, and other writings, a bibliography, and an extensive index. The first canto of "Don Juan," it will be remembered, was begun in 1818, while some of the stanzas beginning the Seventeenth Canto, which are now given to the public for the first time, were not written until 1823, which would seem to bear out Byron's statement to Murray, "I *have* no plan—I *had* no plan; but I *had* or have materials."

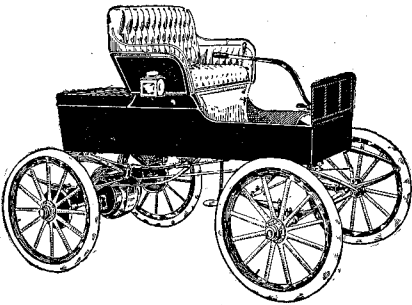


With paint and powder in Grandma's time
Ye lady made great show,
To-day my lady makes up fine—with

HAND SAPOLIO.

It does what soap cannot do, by a method of its own. If you want a velvet skin, don't **PUT ON** preparations, but **TAKE OFF** the dead skin, and let the new perfect cuticle furnish its own beauty.

Waverley



Model 21; Price, \$850; With Top, \$900.

Electric Vehicles

No complications. Turn on power and steer. Electric brake. Drop postal for catalogue. Many more models and prices.

International Motor Car Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Agencies in all principal cities.



Registered Trade Mark

Light Weight Wash Fabrics.

(Mail orders have prompt attention.)

Both in pure white and dainty colors we show a very wide line of both linen and cotton fabrics of the sheerer kind, suitable for summer wear. Among these are:

Pure Linen Lawns, 40 & 50c. a yd.
Fine French Mulls, 50c. to \$1.00.
White Dress Dimities, 20c. to 45c.
Reveered French Organdies, 65c.
White Tuckings in Batiste and Swiss,
85c. to \$2.00.
Embroidered Swisses, 50c. to \$1.50.

Also a full line of Persian, Victoria, and India
Lawns, handloom Batiste and Nainsook.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York

SUBSCRIBERS' WANTS

I CAN PLACE YOU at once in a good position if you are a competent man with business training. R. S. MIGHILL, 1 Union Square, New York.

A TRAINED NURSE of large experience with children will take a limited number of delicate children to board during summer months. No tubercular children taken. Good air. Pure water. Best of references. MISS M. H. TAYLOR, Paris, Maine.

OUTING FOR BOYS.—I will again take charge of a limited number of boys at Keene Valley, Adirondack Mts., during July and August. No camp, but a comfortable resort. Ascensions, camping, fishing, rowing, etc. \$12 per week. Circular. MARTIN BAHLER, instructor of French in High School, E. Orange, N. J.

YALE PH.D., with large experience in college and preparatory school teaching, and in taking boys abroad, would take two or three desirable boys for the summer at home or abroad. Address at once Yale Ph.D., No. 4,307, The Outlook.

A REFINED, educated, capable woman seeks a position of trust in a family. Willing to travel. Fond of children. Best of references. Address G. W. F., No. 4,193, The Outlook.

WANTED—Woman under forty years old for responsible position in Boston. Must understand buying food, planning of menus, dealing with employees. Domestic Science graduate preferred. Address C., 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Educated business men or professional men to represent us on a definite guarantee basis. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A TRAINED NURSE would like to travel with invalid or elderly woman. Willing to give massage daily. Best of references. No. 4,235, The Outlook.

EXPERIENCED, refined young lady, teacher of the deaf, desires position as companion to a deaf person. Best references. Address No. 4,537, The Outlook.

FAMILIES IN NEED OF HOUSE-KEEPERS, Companions, Governesses, Mothers' Helpers, address Box 1,302, Providence, R. I.

AN INVALID WITH A NURSE can find a pleasant home on the Jersey coast from June till October. References required. Only people of means need apply. R. S. T., No. 4,617, The Outlook.

THE PRINCIPAL of a fitting school of high character wishes to receive into his family in September two school boys to care for throughout the year as if they were his own. Address TEACHER, No. 4,555, The Outlook.

A young kindergartner and primary teacher, Normal graduate, desires a position as companion or child's governess with family wishing to travel or go to the seashore. References exchanged. Address No. 4,533, The Outlook.

WANTED—POSITION as tutor, companion, or governess by Bryn Mawr student during the summer. Address No. 4,531, The Outlook.

A REFINED, educated young woman desires position as lady's companion or child's governess. Will travel. References exchanged. Address Miss HOTCHKISS, care Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio.

FOR COLLEGE BOYS.—A LADY INTERESTED IN YOUNG STUDENTS would like to receive this summer three or four college boys into her home, attractively located at one of the choicest resorts on the Jersey coast. Golf, tennis, bathing, and within a short distance of good sailing. Only students of highest character received. References required. Address No. 4,461, The Outlook.

WANTED—By trained kindergartner, a position as children's companion during the summer months. References exchanged. Address No. 4,543, The Outlook.

SHOPPING.—SAMPLES SENT. ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. SUITS AND HATS TO ORDER. Highest references. M. W. WIGHTMAN & CO., 44 West 22d St., New York.

Woman Doctor of Philosophy, an experienced teacher, wishes to instruct two hours daily in New York City next year, either as private tutor or in a school with high standards. Mathematics a specialty. Address RESULTS, No. 4,469, The Outlook.

FRENCH LESSONS IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD.—Rapid advancement assured. Pupils fitted to enter college. Expert teacher. Modern methods. No. 4,183, care The Outlook.

FOR RENT—A desirable furnished house, for two or three months, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Prospect Heights, one block from Park. Rent moderate to desirable parties. Address No. 4,649, The Outlook.

NURSE would like an invalid to care for through the summer; child preferred. References given, required. Address A. K., 6½ Spring St., Utica, N. Y.

WANTED, at Sage College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., a lady of experience to take charge of dining room and culinary department. Best of references required. Address GEO. F. FOOTE, Sage College, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY—position as companion for elderly lady, or one as governess or private secretary. Address No. 4,589, The Outlook.

YALE SENIOR desires summer tutoring. Will travel, but Elberon preferred. References to character, work, and success in tutoring. Address No. 4,591, The Outlook.

WANTED—Position as tutor, or governess, by a Smith College graduate. College preparatory and general culture studies. References. Experience, No. 4,593, The Outlook.

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable, intelligent nursemaid to care for young children under four years old. Need not be experienced. Apply, giving full information and references, to Mrs. HOWELL CHENEY, South Manchester, Conn.

WANTED—Position as traveling companion to female patient. Trained nurse. References exchanged. Address E. D. H., 104 Lewis St., Geneva, N. Y.

YOUNG American gentleman, university graduate, experience abroad, desires professorship in Spanish and French, or to travel. None better. P. O. Lock Box 500, Sidney, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW PUPILS desiring to take a two years' course of hospital training. Apply to the Superintendent of the Cooley Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass.

SITUATION DESIRED AS GOVERNESS FOR CHILDREN, OR COMPANION FOR LADY, OR AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a woman of refinement and education. Address promptly, A. H. C., Box 45, Tenafly, N. J.

A PHYSICIAN of twelve years' practice in city would like to accompany invalid or join some party traveling abroad. References. Address W. C., No. 4,647, The Outlook.

WANTED—By an American lady with six years' experience, a position to take entire charge of young infants. Physician's reference. O. G. B., No. 4,541, The Outlook.

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

FREE—One full size 25c. box, mailed once only, upon receipt of 2c. stamp

A. J. Dikman, 30 Astor House, N. Y.



WHEN TRAVELING
Carry Wash-rag, Sponge, Soap, etc., in
THE GEM Water Proof Cases
Sizes, 3½ x 6, 4¾ x 7, 6¾ x 8.
Dresden Cretonne, 35c. 60c. 85c.
Fancy Silk, - 60c. 85c. \$1.10
Including Wash-rag.
At your dealers or by mail on receipt of price
ENTERPRISE MFG. CO.
379 Broadway, New York City

TARTAN PILLS cure Constipation, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Indigestion, and regulate the Bowels. 25c. a bottle, postpaid.
THE TARTARLITHINE CO., 79 Ann St., N. Y.

\$35 Our Split Hickory Hummer



TOP BUGGY

is the finest rig you ever saw in your life sold for less than \$60.00. We prove this statement by sending them anywhere direct from our factory on **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and let you be the judge. Drop us a postal for **FREE** catalogue of complete line of Split Hickory vehicles and harness.

OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
Station 129, Cincinnati, O.



Quickly Relieves
Car Sickness
Seasickness
Sick Stomachs

"It's good for children too."

Warranted free from narcotic drugs.

THE TARRANT CO., New York

HAY FEVER and ASTHMA

cured to stay cured. Never return. A radical departure. Causes eliminated. Constitution changed. Nerves reconstructed. Splendid health. Over 52,000 FREE patients. Influential references. ("Reliefs," or change of climate, cannot cure.) Write for Book 21 A, Free, containing reports of many interesting cases. Address DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE, ALWAYS.

Remington Typewriter
327 Broadway, New York.



Cut to Your Measure

None but skilled and experienced workmen ever find employment in our cutting room. Cutting from measurements taken by the customer is necessarily more difficult and particular work than if we had measured you ourselves. But long experience has made our work wonderfully accurate.

We guarantee Fit, Materials, Style and Workmanship. Our prices are absolutely lowest for reliable, satisfactory tailoring.

Our Catalogue for Spring and Summer contains samples of the season's latest fabrics in large variety from which to select. It also illustrates the prevailing styles of garments, quotes prices, and gives full instructions for measuring.

Send for Catalogue VF Today

A postal request will bring it. You save 30 to 50 per cent over regular tailors' prices and take no chance in ordering your clothing from us. We take back all unsatisfactory garments, refund your money in full and pay express charges both ways. Your procrastination is at the expense of your best interests. Write today.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Ave. and Madison St., Chicago.

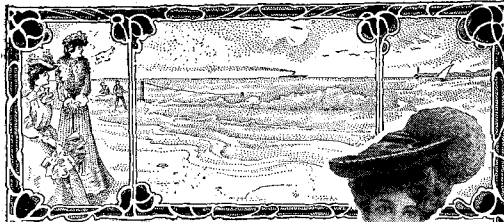
Our reputation protects you.

Enameled Steel COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **absolutely free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and
135 West 41st Street, New York
Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.



Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts

YOU are now in the middle of your buying time, but the cloth manufacturer's selling time is over. That's why he will make us his best good now at far less than regular prices — and that's why we can offer you Suits and Skirts made-to-order of brand-new materials beautifully finished, at one-third less than regular prices.

All of these fabrics are suitable for either Summer or early Fall wear. Our etamine costumes are the lightest and coolest garments for summer wear.

Nearly all our styles and materials share in this sale.

Tailored Suits and Etamine Costumes in the new models, made of up-to-date materials, former price \$10, reduced to \$6.67. \$12 Suits reduced to \$8. \$15 Suits reduced to \$10. \$25 Suits reduced to \$16.67. \$30 Suits reduced to \$20.

Latest designs in Traveling, Walking, and Dressy Skirts, with just the right style to them. You will certainly need one or two for your Summer outing; former price \$5, reduced to \$3.34. \$6 Skirts reduced to \$4. \$7.50 Skirts reduced to \$5. \$10 Skirts reduced to \$6.67. \$12 Skirts reduced to \$8.

Reduced Prices on Jackets, Walking Suits, Traveling Dresses, etc.

All letters of inquiry are answered by woman fashion experts, who are in a position to make many helpful suggestions in the way of styles or combinations to suit the taste or figure of those who do not wish to rely solely on their own judgment.

Orders are filled with the greatest promptness, very often in three days' time.

Remember that you take no risk in dealing with us. Any garment that fails to fit or give entire satisfaction may be returned promptly and **your money will be refunded.** It's your good will we want most.

Catalogue and Supplement of the latest styles, together with samples of the new materials, will be sent **FREE** by return mail. A postal will bring them. If possible, mention the color of samples you desire, as this will enable us to send you a full assortment of just the things you wish. Write to-day. This sale will end in a few weeks.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY

119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York

You are cordially invited to make use of

The Outlook Recreation Department

in planning your coming trip or your summer vacation. The service is absolutely

FREE OF ANY CHARGE

The purpose of the Department is to furnish, by mail prepaid, to all readers of The Outlook desiring such information, impartial and reliable information concerning Hotels, Resorts, Transportation Lines, and Tours to all parts of the world.

It is only necessary to write to The Outlook Recreation Department, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, stating fully just what you are seeking. The answer comes by early mail.

Interchangeable 1000-Mile Refund Tickets

Commencing June 1, 1903, interchangeable 1000-Mile Refund Tickets will be placed on sale, limited to one year from date of issue, good only for transportation of the owner, with usual free allowance of 150 pounds baggage, over any of the following lines:

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. (Between all points east of Ohio River and between Pittsburg and Kane. Also to and from points on Philadelphia and Reading Railway and Central Railroad of New Jersey between Philadelphia and New York.)

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. (East of and including Huntingdon.)

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

ERIE RAILROAD. (East of and including Jamestown and Suspension Bridge.)

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. These tickets will be sold at rate of \$30.00 each, subject to refund of \$10.00 on surrender of cover to Trunk Lines Mileage Ticket Bureau, No. 143 Liberty Street, New York, at any time within eighteen months from date of purchase.

This form of ticket will be issued in deference to requests of numerous patrons of the lines in interest desiring one ticket good over several lines instead of having to provide themselves as at present with a separate ticket for each line they desire to use.

Agents at principal stations of the railroads named above will have these tickets on sale and give all further information regarding them that may be required.

The Southern Pacific

offers a variety of Routes to California—by their new steamers to New Orleans, thence by rail—or by any all-rail route at from \$39.00 to \$50.00. Everything else can be learned at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place.

Thirty-Six Cents for Six Portfolios, Six Cents Apiece—Handsome Publications

Mountains, Lake, Rivers, Seashore, Picturesque, and Charles River to the Hudson are the titles of six beautiful portfolios published by the Boston & Maine Railroad Passenger Department, Boston.

Each portfolio contains thirty or more half tone reproductions of views along the Boston & Maine Railroad, repre-

sented, as the titles indicate, river, mountain, lake, and seashore pictures, while "Picturesque" portrays numerous old historical and miscellaneous scenes throughout New England.

"The Charles River to the Hudson" takes in the scenes all along the Fitchburg Division, including Deerfield Valley and the famous Hoosac Country.

This set of books will be mailed to any address upon receipt of six cents for each book or thirty-six cents for the whole set.

For Reasons of State

A VIVID LITTLE LOVE STORY
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

"For Reasons of State" is told simply but with an appealing interest from beginning to end. The story is contained in a handsomely illustrated booklet just issued by the Lackawanna Railroad describing some delightful eastern summer resorts. Sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps addressed to T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City.

APARTMENTS

FOR THE SUMMER—Handsomely furnished Apartment. second floor, west. Seven rooms and bath. Near Central Park. Elevator, electric light. Moderate rent. References. M. D. C., The Sussex, 55 East 65th St.

BOARD WANTED

A LADY OF QUIET TASTES wishes board on the **COAST OF MAINE**, near Portland; wooded locality. \$6 a week. Address No. 4,643, The Outlook.

TRAVEL

TO JAPAN AND CHINA

An English lady who has lived in Japan and China for some years, who speaks Japanese and is an experienced guide and traveler, is forming a small party for a 4 months' trip to Japan and China, sailing about Aug. 17. C. P. R. and returning via Honolulu. Address No. 4,495, The Outlook.

Travel

Europe and Orient



Twenty-second Season. Limited Parties. Unexcelled Arrangements. Every detail for Comfort. Leisure in Sight-seeing. Terms reasonable. Address

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. PAINE
Glens Falls, N. Y.

Holidays in England

Send four cents (postage) for Illustrated book, entitled **Holidays in England**, describing **Cathedral Route**, Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens and Tennyson Districts. Pamphlets (free) describing **Harwich Hook of Holland**, **Royal Mail Route**, **Twin-Screw Steamship Line**, **England to Continental Europe**. Address

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND
362 Broadway New York

Travel and Study Abroad

under the care of American lady and gentleman who have lived in Europe many years. Course of study in history of art, history, and languages. Summer in Switzerland; winter in Italy; trips in Holland, Germany, and France during the year. References exchanged. Address No. 401, The Outlook.

EUROPE

Persons wishing the best possible service in European travel, entire freedom to enjoy a journey in the Old World, carefully arranged routes and special high-class parties, are invited to address

Mrs. M. D. FRAZAR
Tremont Temple Boston, Mass.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON

A known Connoisseur will be happy to place her experience at the service of Americans visiting London, who wish to purchase Antique Furniture, Silver, Sheffield plate, or Furniture Fabrics for use with Antique Furniture. Fees on application to Mrs. WYLLIE, 31 Essex Street, Strand, London. Ten minutes' walk from the Hotels Cecil, Savoy, or Metropole.

THE OUTLOOK RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Travel

Health and Pleasure

during the hot summer can be had at moderate cost

IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. Physicians heartily recommend this region as one of great natural beauty and absolute healthfulness. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. No Malaria or Mosquitoes and within three hours' ride from New York. Send 8 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the **SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES,"** of 200 pages. It gives list of over 900 Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, etc.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway, and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning up to Monday, June 1.

IN NEW YORK: 141, 165, 167, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices Franklin and 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St.; 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.

J. C. ANDERSON,

General Passenger Agent, 50 Beaver St. N. Y.

GO TO EUROPE

30 TOURS will leave America this season for the Continent of Europe, visiting all Points of Interest. Cost \$225 to \$1,000, including all traveling expenses. You need a

VACATION

It may add years to your life and pleasure to your years by increasing your health and your bank account. The full story is told in our pamphlets. A postal will bring them.

THOS. COOK & SON

261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Individual Railway and Steamship Tickets Everywhere at Lowest Rates.



From Spain to Norway

Every part of Europe is visited by our parties of 20 under experienced university-bred leaders: art critics, archaeologists, historians, possessing both *savoir* and *savoir faire*—men it is an inspiration to know.

Art, History, and Music Tours sail June 11, prices \$675-\$725 for 90-97 days.

Midsummer Tours sail June 20, delightful itineraries (73 days) costing \$525.

Vacation Tours sail June 27 for 66 days at \$475—short but not superficial.

Brief Southern Tours sail July 4.

Eleventh Hour Tours sail July 11 for Italy \$325, with Greek Cruise \$450.

Outer Circle Tours sail June 6 and 20.

Send for details and the "Art of Travel."

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

201 Clarendon St., Boston.

EUROPE Room for two ladies in small select party to sail via Gibraltar June 27th. Exceptional opportunity. References. Address No. 4,639, The Outlook.



PLANT LINE

To NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and NEWFOUNDLAND

Delightful trips varying from "one night at sea" to a six days' cruise including short deep sea voyage, sail the entire Nova Scotia Coast, through the Straits of Canso, Northumberland Sound, and Bras d'Or Lakes. Just the trip for spring or summer. Weekly sailings till June 16, then two trips per week. Best salmon and trout fishing. Send stamp for booklet, "Lights Along the Shore," colored maps, etc.

J. A. FLANDERS, Passenger Agent, Boston, Mass.



The "LAND OF EVANGELINE" in Nova Scotia

The Delightful Vacation Land of America

Reached by the DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY LINE from Boston. Three palatial twin-screw, nineteen-knot steamers, "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Boston," in service present season.

PRESENT SAILINGS. Steamer leaves Boston, Long Wharf (foot State St.), Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m. **DAILY SERVICE** begins about June 30.

UNDER 14 HOURS FROM BOSTON

For full information as to sailings, rates, etc., also delightfully written guide-book entitled "The Land of Evangeline and Gateways Thither," mailed free, write to J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt., Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Virginia Mountain Resorts

on the line of the

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

Most healthful region in which to spend the heated term.

Virginia Hot Springs, Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Warm Springs, Healing Springs, Rockbridge Alum Springs and Alleghany Hotel, Sweet Springs, Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Natural Bridge, Salt Sulphur Springs, and other well-known resorts.

Descriptive resort pamphlets and Summer Homes folders may be obtained at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1354 Broadway, New York, and principal Agencies of connecting lines, or by addressing

H. W. FULLER, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.



The New Route to the Far-famed Saguenay and the only rail route to the delightful Summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and to Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, through the CANADIAN ADIRONDACKS. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers for Tadoussac, Cacouna, Murray Bay and Quebec. A round trip unequalled in America, through matchless forest, mountain, river and lake scenery, down the majestic Saguenay by daylight and back to the Fortress City, touching at all the beautiful, seaside resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, with their chain of commodious hotels. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first class accommodations for 300 guests. Golf Links close to the hotel. Connections with GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA for Grand Mere, and the CELEBRATED SHAWINIGAN FALLS, the NIAGARA of the EAST. Apply in New York to J. W. ALLISON, corner Vanderbilt Ave. and Forty-fourth St., and to ticket agents of all principal cities. A beautiful illustrated guide book free on application. ALEX. HARDY, G. P. Agt.; J. G. SCOTT, Gen'l. Mgr., Quebec, Can.

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT

LAKE CHAMPLAIN and THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

Illustrated Book with complete list of hotels and boarding houses. Board \$4.00 per week and upward. Mailed for 4c. postage.

A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A.
C. V. Ry., 385 Broadway, N. Y.

Travel

NORTH CAPE TOUR visiting Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Sails June 18 on S. S. "Mayflower" of Dominion Line. Under personal charge of Dr. H. W. Dunning. Small party limited to ten members. Party nearly complete.

SUMMER VACATION TOUR visiting Italy, Switzerland, Paris, and London, with extension tours through Holland and Belgium, or through England and Scotland. Sails June 20 via Mediterranean route. Leisurely itineraries. Small parties. University men in charge. H. W. DUNNING & Co., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Travel

To EUROPE 1903 SIX SELECT TOURS

38 Days \$249	52 Days \$315
60 Days \$427	40 Days \$260
52 Days \$355	66 Days \$485

According to route and class of travel. Cost covers all expenses New York to New York. Twin-screw steamers both ways 9,000 to 12,000 tons. Illustrated itineraries sent free. Address

BAKER & GIBSON,
93-99 Nassau Street, New York,

THE OUTLOOK RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Travel

London & North Western Ry. (ENGLAND)

POPULAR TOURIST ROUTE.
Chester, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, English Lakes, Scotland, Wales, etc.
SPECIAL EXPRESS VESTIBULE TRAINS
LIVERPOOL (Riverside) to LONDON
on arrival of steamers from America.
Baggage (hold) checked N. Y. to London.
Full information, Folders, Guides, etc.
A. G. WAND, Agent, 852 Broadway, N. Y.

GOING ABROAD on a BICYCLE TRIP? Send for "Bicycling Notes for Tourists Abroad."

LEYLAND LINE

BOSTON-LIVERPOOL
Immense new steamers. 1st cabin, \$65 upwards. Discount if return passage is taken.
Bohemian, May 23 Canadian, July 4
Cestrian, June 6 Cestrian, July 11
Winifredian, June 20 Devonian, July 18
Bohemian, June 27 Winifredian, July 25
F. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Gen'l Agents
115 State St., Boston

Grand Summer Vacation Tour to Picturesque and Historic Europe

Germany (Berlin and Dresden), Bavaria, Tyrol, Italy (Italian Lakes), Switzerland (Zermatt and Gormergrat), the Black Forest, Heidelberg, the Rhine, Holland, Belgium, France, and England. Also Extension Tour through the British Isles. Party leaving June 24 by twin-screw steamer from New York. Address **L. MELANO ROSSI & CO., 83 State St., Boston.**

Select 22d Season Tours

Tour of Great Britain and Ireland June 20th, Long Tour and Vacation Tour June 27th, Round the World Tour October 14th. Restricted in membership. Strictly first-class accommodations. Address Mrs. M. A. CROSLY, 502 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE COPLEY TOURS

 offer unusual university-bred leadership at these unusual terms, which actually include all expenses except steamer fees and table extras.
49 days, \$310.00 73 days, \$385.00
59 " 335.00 77 " 395.00
66 " 370.00 77 " 400.00
The Copley Tours, Copley Sq., Boston

EUROPE Ninth Season. Select party, limited to fifteen. Superior accommodations. France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Tyrol, Italy, Switzerland, England. Seventy days. \$475. Principal **W. H. WHITING, Greenfield, Mass.**

TRAVEL (abroad), time indef., lady (20-40), cheerful, broad, means limited, poor health improved by travel, speak German, to join lady likewise situated as friend and lessen expenses. **R. M., No. 4,569, The Outlook.**

Honeyman's Private Tours. Two fine European Tours starting June 25 and July 4. Specially adapted to teachers needing rest. From \$250 to \$490. English coachings included in both Tours. Address Lock Drawer **F. Plainfield, N. J.**

HOTELS AND RESORTS

France

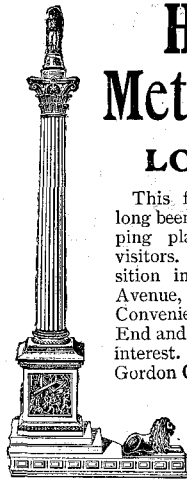
PARIS PENSION HAWKES
7 Avenue du Trocadéro
First-class American house. Entirely renovated. Easy access to all parts.

England

OXFORD (England).—Private Pension. Mrs. W. S. Pemberton, 48 Wellington Sq. Excellent location. Terms moderate. Recommended by American ladies.

YORK (ENGLAND).—Private Boarding House. Miss HOLLIS and Miss EMILY ROWNTREE, 37 St. Mary's, Bootham 4 minutes from the station, 10 minutes from the station.

England



Hotel Metropole LONDON

This famous hotel has long been a favoured stopping place for American visitors. Most central position in Northumberland Avenue, Trafalgar Square. Convenient for the West End and all chief places of interest. It belongs to the Gordon Company, who are the greatest Hotel proprietors in the world.

Cable address: **Metropole, London**

Canada

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL

WINNETT & THOMPSON, Proprietors

Niagara-on-the-Lake
ONTARIO CANADA
At the Ontario End of the Famous Niagara River

HANDSOMELY Appointed Hotel. Excellent Cuisine and Service.
BEST Tennis Courts and Bowling Greens in Canada.

FINE Roads (Golf 18 holes), Bathing, Fishing, Boating, Casino, Etc.
EASILY Accessible (via Buffalo or Lewiston, N. Y.).

SPECIAL Rates during June (opens 10th).

L. M. BOOMER, Manager
(Of the Hotel Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.)

Hackmatack Inn



Chester, Nova Scotia

A NOVA SCOTIA HOTEL WITH AMERICAN COMFORTS
Booklets on application.

Ingonish Cottage

Situated on South Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia Sea and trout fishing, sailing, bathing. Cottage situated on promontory between 2 bays. Ocean and mountains surrounding. Photographs furnished. Address **INGONISH COTTAGE, Room 81, 127 Duane St., N. Y. City.**

LOUR LODGE

Digby, Nova Scotia
AUBREY BROWN, Manager.

Send for booklet.
FURNISHED COTTAGES

Canada

MYRTLE HOUSE DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

Newly furnished this season. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Fishing, boating, sailing, bathing, fine drives. Good livery accommodations. Rates and booklets on application to **PIERCE T. MURPHY, Manager, Digby, Nova Scotia.** Until June 1, 147 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

The MANHATTAN Digby, Nova Scotia
Overlooking Digby Basin. Has all modern conveniences; homelike; comfortable; send for booklet. **W. S. TROOP, Proprietor.**

TREFFRY HOUSE, DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA. Is beautifully located on Beach Bluff. Fine view of seashore and mountain. Extensive verandas; modern improvements. Booklets. **J. A. TREFFRY, Prop.**

BAYVIEW HOUSE, Smith's Cove, Digby Co., Nova Scotia. Pleasant situation; ten minutes by rail to Digby. Boating, bathing, fishing. Write for cards **HERBERT H. WOODMAN, Prop.**

Avenue House McGill Coll. Ave., Montreal
Family Hotel, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Arrangements made also by week or month.

MUSKOKA LAKE, ONT. CANADA-BELUMARIS HOTEL. Finest situation on the Muskoka Lake. Has been remodeled and enlarged. First-class nine-hole Golf Links. Tennis lawn. Boating, bathing, fishing. Best place in the country for Hay Fever people. Write for Booklet. **EDWARD PROWSE, Proprietor.**

STRATTON HOUSE, Port Carling, Muskoka Lakes, Canada. Most convenient and centrally situated point on the Lakes. Exclusively a Tourist House, comfortable and up-to-date; baths, boating, fishing, etc. Cool and salubrious climate. Terms moderate. **Mrs. JOHN FRASER, Prop.**

Hotel Acadia Grand Tracadie Beach, P. E. ISLAND
Finest boating, bathing, fishing. Send for circulars. **I. C. HALL, Mgr.**

Sunny Lodge Farm, Tupperville, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. Real country home. Good table and attendance. Rooms airy and bright. Healthy locality. **Geo. J. Durling, Mgr.**

KENT LODGE
Wolfville, Nova Scotia
STARRED IN BAEDER

Connecticut

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. **H. M. HIRCHCOCK, M.D.**

The Montowese

Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.

At the widest part of Long Island Sound. The most beautiful location on the entire coast. Particularly desirable for families. Rooms with private baths. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Music, and other amusements.
Hotel accommodates 225. Send for Booklet.

W. A. BRYAN, Manager.
Also of **The Hampton Terrace, S. C.**

Hawkhurst Hotel Litchfield, Conn.
High altitude; spring water; no malaria or mosquitoes; high-grade service; elevator, sun parlor; golf. Special rates for May and June. Booklet at **SCHOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.**

Mamanasco Farm Ridgefield, Conn.
Near Mamanasco Lake, an ideal spot for health and beauty. Large airy rooms, good table. Terms, \$8 to \$10. **T. CRANE, Prop.**

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck :

"One of the most readable books of the year."

LETTERS of a **DIPLOMAT'S**

WIFE

By

MARY KING WADDINGTON

N. Y. Tribune :

"It is all very pleasant gossip, the kindly gossip of a clever woman guided by good taste."

N. Y. Evening Post :

"A series of extremely vivacious and clever sketches of things worth seeing and people worth knowing."

Hartford Courant :

"She had a very human interest in all she writes about, and that gives the right kind of charm to her vivid notes."

**Profusely illustrated with views,
portraits, etc. \$2.50 net**
(Postage 20 cents)

(Published Friday, May 20th)

**THOMAS NELSON
PAGE'S New Novel**

GORDON KEITH

of which Mr. HAMILTON W. MABIE (writing in *The Outlook* from advance sheets) says:

"Since the publication of 'Red Rock' Mr. Page has given us nothing so important as 'Gordon Keith,' a novel of serious purpose and generous dimensions, crowded with actors and full of incident. . . . It is a strong, sincere, and deeply interesting novel of character and of manners as well."

Illustrated by GEORGE WRIGHT. \$1.50

(Also Published Friday, May 20th)

**F. HOPKINSON
SMITH'S New Book**

THE UNDER DOG

Most of these stories, as the title implies, are tales of men whom the world has used roughly; and in the fashioning of them the author's extraordinary sense of the dramatic and picturesque is united with an idealized justice and with a seriousness of purpose which lifts the book to a high plane.

With 12 Illustrations. \$1.50

By

ALICE

DUER

MILLER

THE MODERN OBSTACLE

"The modern obstacle is the lack of money. The situation presented is that of two persons who love each other, but who are too intelligent not to recognize the fact that by taste and cultivation neither of them is equal to a struggle with existence without a guaranteed income large enough to minister to needs made imperative by lifelong custom. Around this situation the author has woven a story as engrossing as it is original in theme and treatment."—*Brooklyn Times*.

By

A. T.

QUILLER

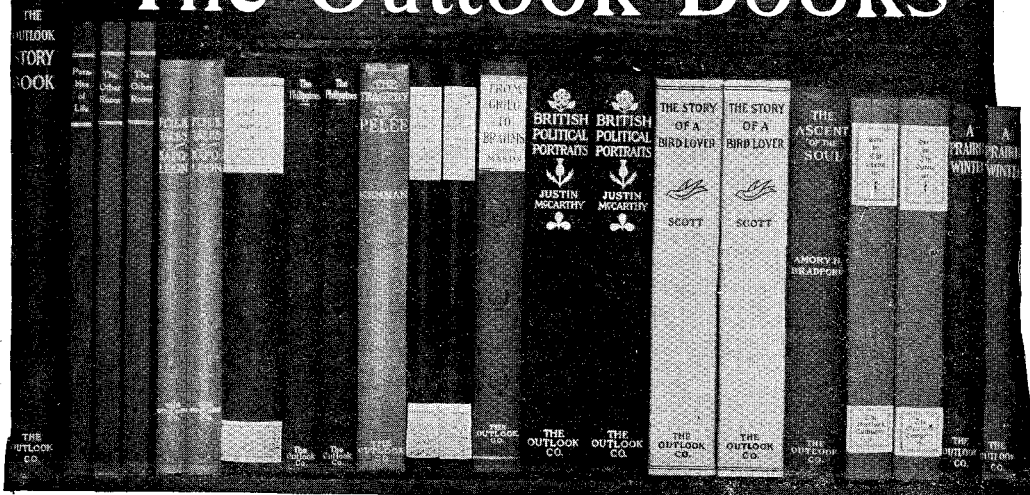
COUCH

The Adventures of Harry Revel

"As good as the 'Adventures of Harry Richmond,'" says the *New York Tribune*. "There is an exciting occurrence in every chapter; we had almost said on every page. Yet it is a testimony to the fine quality of 'Q's' art that he interests us all along in something more than mere interest." **\$1.50.**

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. NEW YORK

The Outlook Books



A LIST OF SUBSTANTIAL VALUE

"The publishing business is one that usually grows slowly if its growth shows signs of reaching maturity. Since the Outlook Company began making books they have proceeded upon the plan that it is better to publish an occasional worthy book than to achieve a long list of more or less speculative character. They now have a list of substantial value, and the indications are that the Outlook Company will become an important factor among the makers and sellers of books of standard literature."—*The Interior*.

We would appreciate an opportunity of giving you further information about THE OUTLOOK BOOKS already published and about those which we shall publish later. If you will fill out and mail to us the blank below, we will take pleasure in sending you a copy of our illustrated catalogue, and in placing your name on our mailing list for the receipt of such printed matter as we shall issue from time to time.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY,

287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

I shall be glad to have you send me a copy of your illustrated catalogue of THE OUTLOOK BOOKS, and to receive any printed matter concerning them that you may send me.

Name.....

Address.....

THE BEST AND MOST ENTERTAINING OF
The New Out-door Books

The American Sportsman's Library

Three new volumes uniform with "The Deer Family," by
THEODORE ROOSEVELT and others. *6 volumes now ready.*

THE BIG GAME FISHES OF THE UNITED STATES

By **CHARLES F. HOLDER**

BASS, PIKE, PERCH, and others

By **JAMES A. HENSHALL, M.D.**

THE WATER-FOWL FAMILY

By **L. C. SANFORD** and others

Each superbly illustrated, Cloth, 12mo, gilt, \$2.00 net. (Postage 15c.)

**Send for a Descriptive Circular with Illustrations, etc.
Special Terms to Subscribers to the Whole Library**

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR BOYS

Trapper "Jim"

By **EDWYN SANDYS**, *Author of "Upland Game-Birds"*

Fully illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50 net. (Postage 13c.)

Every man who sees it will be trailing new game—a boy with whom to enjoy it. Every boy will be utterly absorbed from the first page to the last—except those who cannot wait another minute before doing some of the things of which the author tells.

Athletics and Out-Door Sports for Women

Each subject being separately treated by a special writer, with an introduction by
LUCILLE EATON HILL, *Director of Physical Training in Wellesley College.*

Cloth, 12mo, with over 200 illustrations. \$1.50 net. (Postage 20c.)

Seventeen articles on different forms of recreative exercise—a book for the women of leisure who make golf, equestrianism, and such sports their pastime; for students interested in basket-ball, rowing, tennis, etc.; and equally for the business woman who in town or country would keep up her physical health by training at home, gymnasium work, fencing, tramping, etc.

A Woman's Hardy Garden

By **HELENA RUTHERFURD ELY**

Third Edition, Illustrated, Cloth, \$1.75 net. (Postage 13c.)

"Unusually good because it tells frankly and chattily about the author's successes and failures in developing her own garden."—*Town and Country.*

"Really practical . . . and a book to be welcomed with enthusiasm."—*New York Tribune.*

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

RECORDED BY THE GARDENER (*Barbara*)

By the Author of "People of the Whirlpool." Fifth edition. Illustrated, Cloth, \$1.50.

"It breathes an air of cheery companionship, of flowers, birds, all nature, and the warm affection of human friendship, wholesome, unselfish, and kindly."—*Chicago Post.*

By the same author

"CHARMING, WHOLESOME, UNIQUE"

People of the Whirlpool (*Second Edition*)

FROM THE EXPERIENCE BOOK OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE (*Barbara*)

Illustrated with eight full-page plates. Cloth, \$1.80.

"The whole book is delicious, with its wise and kindly humor, its just perspective of the true values of things, its clever pen pictures of people and customs, and its healthy optimism for the great world in general."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

Published
by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 Fifth Ave.
N. Y.

On net books ordered from the publisher carriage is an extra charge.

THE STORY OF A BIRD LOVER



W. E. D. SCOTT

“Will fascinate every naturelover.”

Boston Transcript.

“Peculiarly original and fascinating.”

Worcester Spy.

THE STORY OF A BIRD LOVER

By WILLIAM EARL DODGE SCOTT

“W. E. D. Scott is the most versatile and interesting writer on birds since Audubon.”—*Syracuse Herald.*

“An entertaining, instructive, inspiring book.”—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

From the New York Tribune

“Mr. Scott's book marks a departure from the host of guide-books to the bird world which have come down upon us in something like a flood; it is rather the autobiography of an enthusiastic scientist who has mastered his enthusiasm and marshals its suggestions. It gives us the more intimate confessions of an alert and progressive naturalist, and it has the faculty of communicating some of its spirit of delight to the reader.”

From the Congregationalist

“His book is varied in its interest, giving us records of discovery and pictures of different parts of America as they appeared to the eye and thought of a first-class naturalist. Mr. Scott is a man worth knowing for himself, and the reader lays the book down with an abiding interest in his work and both the fulfilled and unfulfilled aims and ambitions which are so simply and interestingly set before him.”

From the St. Paul Globe

“The book is a rather minute account of Mr. Scott's life, work, and studies among the feathered tribes. It is replete with information about birds every one knows—not about fanciful and imaginary birds. Mr. Scott is a naturalist and not a romancer. His book is never tiresome, never dull, for it is full of birds, and birds are among the delightful things of life.”

Price \$1.50 net (by mail \$1.65)

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue

New York